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CROWN PRINCE IS ATTACKED IN THE REICHSTAG

Dr. Ludwig Franck, Socialist Leader, Sets House in Uproar by Calling Future Kaiser Friend of Constitution's Enemies

CRITICISM IS SHARP

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BERLIN—Debate on the disturbances at Zabern commenced yesterday in the Reichstag. The opening speech by Dr. Ludwig Franck, Socialist representative, of Mannheim, was remarkable for keen criticism of the action of the crown prince. The Zabern question, he said, was a small matter, but it raised a vital question as to whether Germany was to be governed constitutionally or autocratically.

The chancellor, he went on, had continually shifted his ground, but had finally rallied to the support of the military, whilst Police President von Jagow had practically summed up his doctrine in the declaration that not only the King but his lieutenants could do no wrong. Then after hours of keen criticism came the attack on the crown prince, whose telegrams, he declared, were perfectly unconstitutional.

So far as the Socialists were concerned, they were glad that they had been sent, since they presented an object lesson to the German nation of the future. Kaiser in intimate friendship with those who wished to wreck the constitution. This meant that the people would have to take their destinies into their own hands. Loud cheering on the left at this point called for the first interference of the president, who asked the speaker to show more reserve.

Far from doing this Dr. Franck turned to the prince's farewell order insisting that he had declared that the height of his happiness as a soldier would be to ride to battle at the head of his regiment. Amidst uproar caused by this statement the president again called on the speaker to moderate his language and not insult the prince.

Dr. Franck retaliated that he could not see how insisting on the crown prince's military pride could be regarded as an insult, only unfortunately what was his greatest happiness would be the greatest misery of the people. Whilst the Kaiser was preaching peace the crown prince was announcing his joy in battle, whilst as for the chancellor, he would find that if he pursued the course he was now pursuing he would find himself deserted even by the national Liberals. The people, he said, found themselves suddenly in the midst of great battle against reactionary elements in the country and they would fight it out to the very end and prove that it was they who were the architects of the empire.

Immediately Dr. Franck ceased, the chancellor rose to protest against the reference to the crown prince, declaring that the speaker's words were an example of the concentrated hatred of Socialism to military spirit. Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg was as warmly received by the Right as Dr. Franck had been by the Left, but his remarks were received with contemptuous laughter by the Socialists.

A speech by Dr. Von Liszt on the subject of the legal aspect of the case and another speech by Fehrenbach, who promised the chancellor the support of the Center, distinctly strengthened his hand and in replying to various interpellations the chancellor adopted an extremely firm tone.

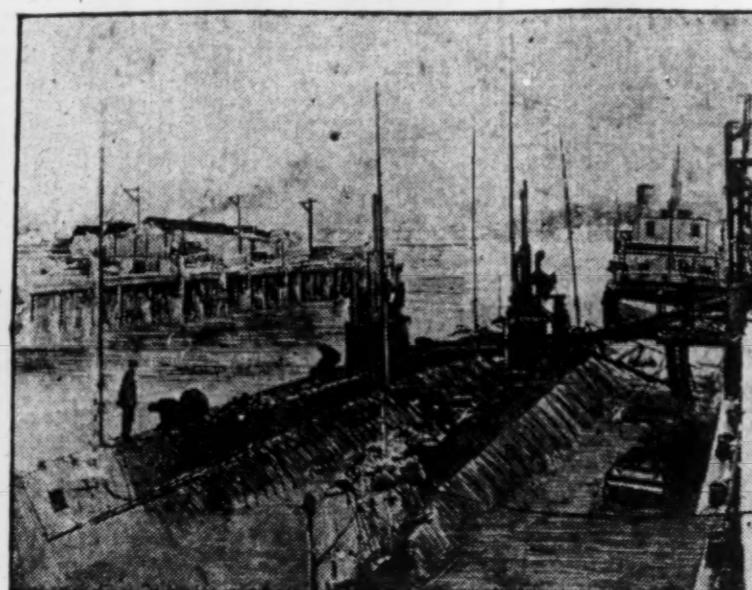
Constitutionally, he declared the military could, as a general practice, only intervene when called upon by the civil authorities, but this did not exclude the right of military interference in an emergency. These military rights were based on the principle that the state was justified in defeating by every available means attacks on its stability.

These rights had been defined as lately as 1899 and it was Colonel von Reuter's business to follow instructions issued without inquiring into their legality. The same facts had governed the findings of the Strassburg court-martial and it was not the business of that court-martial to decide whether the cabinet order of 1820 on which the regulations of 1899 had been based was legal or not.

Doubts which had been raised on this subject, he continued, would by order of the Kaiser be examined by the inquiry which had already been instituted, and this inquiry would be carried out with the utmost despatch. He declared that he was certain that all the parties but Socialists would agree with him but the Socialists were engaged in an effort to subvert everything connected with the army and to establish a Democratic militia.

He concluded with a warm panegyric on the army, which, he declared, kept the nation virile by teaching its youth the principles of duty and loyalty, and finally wound up by declaring his conviction that the country would not discard these great advantages, because in some particular spot in their great empire an unfortunate incident had occurred which they all trusted would never be repeated.

NEW SUBMARINES TO BE TURNED OVER TO NAVY NEXT WEEK



Warships tied up at Fore River yard

QUINCY, Mass.—All government tests and requirements satisfactorily fulfilled, the two new oil-driven submarines K-1 and K-2, the largest and most powerful to be added to the United States submarine flotilla, will be delivered formally to the government at the Charlestown navy yard next week. These underwater war vessels were built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation of Quincy.

Crude oil for fuel is used to supply Diesel two-cycle motors of the reversible type. This is an innovation in the installation of prime movers on submarines, gasoline engines having heretofore been installed on all submarines for the United States navy for use when running on the surface. For submerged running electric motors are provided, to be operated by storage batteries.

Trials of the two craft were held off

Provincetown in December. A speed of 14 knots, surface, and 11 knots submerged running was maintained. Each submarine was submerged to a depth of 200 feet with crew aboard. They measure 165 feet in length and have a displacement of 521 tons.

Wednesday it is expected that the K-2 will leave Fore River and be delivered to Capt. DeWitt Coffman, commanding at the Charlestown navy yard. The K-1 is scheduled to follow the K-2 a few days later.

When placed in commission and assigned to her division, soon after delivery, the K-1 will be in command of Lieut. (junior grade) Elwin F. Cutts. The K-2 will be commanded by Ensign Radford Moses. Both of these officers have been aboard their craft several weeks. Boston will be the home port of the submarines.

MONTRÉAL MEETS COUNTRY CLUB IN CURLING MATCH

Four Rinks of Four Players Compete This Morning in Three Matches With Fourth for This Afternoon

HARVARD CLUB LUNCH

Four teams of curlers representing the Montreal Curling Club met four teams representing the Brookline Country Club on the rinks of the Boston Curling Club at the Boston Arena this morning in three of the four matches which are to be played by the two sides, the fourth match being scheduled for this afternoon.

Play started shortly after 11 o'clock, and the sides were lined up as follows:

First C. C. Team	First Canadian Team
G. H. Francis	Maj. W. H. O. Dodds
F. A. Turner	Dr. W. Jameson
H. Clement	A. R. Creelman
H. Jacques, skip	J. E. Stirling, skip
Second C. C. Team	Second Canadian Team
T. Daland	W. M. Taylor
A. B. Denby	J. J. Ballou
G. H. Wetherill	W. Wilson
Third C. C. Team	John Philando, skip
A. Browne	Third Can. Team
John G. Hyde	W. T. Merritt
E. R. Young	Col. Robert Gardner
Dr. E. Daniels, skip	A. F. Riddell, skip
Fourth C. C. Team	Fourth Can. Team
A. S. Bradford	Charles East
C. C. Wheelwright	George Darling
Russell, skip	T. Williamson, skip

Seventeen men made up the Canadian party which arrived at the North station early this morning. The only one not scheduled to play in the match was Col. G. R. Stark. The Canadians were met at the station by a delegation from the Country Club and repaired to the Tavern Club where breakfast was served. Following breakfast, they repaired to the Boston Arena to take part in the morning matches.

At the completion of the morning matches the visitors were to be taken to the new Harvard Club of Boston for luncheon. This over, the teams were to again repair to the rink for the afternoon contest.

Tonight the visiting players are to be the guests of the Country Club at dinner at Clyde park. Most of the party plan to start back for home tomorrow evening.

FIELD GUNS ARE LANDED IN ULSTER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

BELFAST—Since the beginning of this month 44 field guns have been landed in Ulster in spite of the recent proclamation. There is no question of the accuracy of this information.

FRENCH BILL UP TO TAX CAPITAL

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS—The bill for a tax on capital was issued yesterday and agrees exactly with the particulars cabled recently to the Monitor.

MAYOR AGREES TO MATTAPAN PLAYGROUND PROPOSAL

Finance Commission Makes Request for Time to Investigate Prices of Properties

Mayor Fitzgerald agreed today to wait for further information on the Mattapan playground purchase in accordance with a communication received today from the finance commission.

The letter to the Mayor follows:

"The finance commission has informed that the street commissioners have been requested to take for playground purposes a lot on Oakland street, Mattapan, containing approximately 135,000 square feet and assessed for \$300,000, or an average of about 21¢ cents a square foot. It is reported that this lot has been offered for \$18,000, or about 13 cents a square foot, and that other lots in the vicinity, said to be as least as desirable for playground purposes, have been offered at much lower rates. The finance commission has received protests against the taking of the lot now under consideration by the street commissioners, on the ground that it will not meet the needs of the community."

"As objections have been raised, and an investigation can be made promptly, the commission requests that your honor instruct the street commissioners to delay the proceedings sufficiently to enable the commission to investigate the matter."

FINANCE BOARD OFFERS PROOF OF ITS ALLEGATIONS

Next week the finance commission promises to have in the hands of Mayor Fitzgerald conclusive evidence of his attempts to procure legislation that would relieve him of the civil service restrictions of passing on the appointments of department heads by the civil service commission, according to a letter from Chairman Sullivan to the mayor yesterday, in reply to the published challenge of the mayor for the commission to prove the charge which appeared in the commission's annual report to the Legislature and which he called "absolutely untrue."

In its letter the commission says it has evidence of attempts to "repeal or modify" the charter amendment relating to appointments but that it is voluminous and will require several days to compile it.

Further the mayor charges that through the employment of inefficient advisers the finance commission has tied up the work on city hall annex.

REAPPOINT DUBLIN LORD MAYOR FOR THE THIRD TIME

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN—Former Lord Mayor Alderman Sherlock was reappointed for the third time yesterday. The proceedings were the reverse of harmonious, and the recriminations on each side were particularly violent.

In the end Alderman Sherlock received a majority of 50 votes to 19. The men are slowly drifting back to work, but a vast number are still unemployed.

FELLING OF LYNN WOODS PROTESTED

LYNN, Mass.—Recommendations that the many acres of old trees in Lynn Woods, a municipal park, be chopped down to provide work for unemployed men in the city have yet to receive support. V. H. McGinn of the General Electric Company made such a proposal to the Chamber of Commerce, which turned his communication over to the city council. Citizens shows their disapproval of this plan.

LONDON COAL DEALER GRANTS MEN RAISE; BUILDERS CONSIDER

Special Cable to the Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON—The London coal strike, which promised yesterday to be particularly severe, as over 12,000 men had come

out, has received a rather severe blow by the decision of Sir Edwin Cornwall, Liberal member for one of the London divisions, to concede the terms demanded by the men.

Sir Edwin is one of the largest coal merchants in London, and his action has been caused by his decision that the coal supply of the capital should not be held up in winter on account of the small increase asked by the men.

Without admitting that the demand is a justifiable demand he is determined, for the sake of his consumers, to concede it and, in consequence of this, he has resigned the membership of the society of coal merchants.

The dispute is complicated by a threat of the transport men to come out in support of the coal porters and, as these represent 7000 men, a strike of considerable proportions is threatened.

Simultaneously the men in the building trade will probably have to decide today whether they will sign the new terms under which the masters demand that they shall make their agreements directly with them instead of through the unions or whether they will accept the alternative of a lockout. It is calculated that 150,000 men are concerned in this section.

LAWMAKERS ARE CONFRONTED BY MONTHS OF WORK

Many Important Measures Are on the Program and Men of Beacon Hill Know Effort Will Be Necessary

UNMERGING PROBLEM

Legislators on Beacon Hill foresee many contests and discussions at the present session, so many measures are there pending this year in which there is more than usual interest.

Active work is being urged by the leaders of the two branches, and is held

(Continued on page seven, column one)

MUSEUM OPENS EXHIBITION OF JAPANESE ART TODAY

Screens, Panels and Three Hundred Prints of Ukiyo School, Portraying Nipponese Life in Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries Are on View

Japanese screens, panels and about 300 prints of the Ukiyo school portraying Japanese life during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries comprise the exhibit in the Renaissance court of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, which opens to the public today.

The Japanese department of the museum is considered the largest and best in the world and the works of art in the exhibit are but a part of the wonders which have been packed away for lack of show room.

The prints are varied, many of them being in the black and white so popular in Japanese painting. The color prints contain the brilliant reds, blues and greens also characteristic of the Japanese artists. The oldest paintings in the exhibit are two large screens by Matabei, who was the founder of a popular school

in Japanese life.

Among the most beautiful panels are three painted by Utagawa Toyoharu between 1734 and 1736. Each panel contains a woman's figure with draperies drawn in graceful lines. The use of Chinese white in the painting of the garments is especially noticeable.

Three other panels show three poets painted by Miyagawa Nagaharu commonly known as Choshun. These date back to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. Several prints were made by Kiyonaga, who lived between 1734 and 1736. In the cases occupying the center of the room are boxes, plates, deep dishes of gold and red lacquer, representing a period of over 200 years. The exhibit is in charge of J. E. Lodge, curator of the Japanese department.

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in Japanese life.

The new system, said Dr. Riesser, will give a broader market for mercantile credits and bills of exchange. It will make business between Europe and this country much easier and will help to bring together the men who attend the international chamber of commerce gathering in Paris. He considered it preferable to avoid branch banks so as to keep the number of central banks small. He said the system was a big advance in the way of progress. European bankers, he said, would look with as much respect on the combined capital of eight regional banks as on the capital of a large bank in New York.

When he arrived here he was met by Mr. Fileen who escorted the German visitor to his home 265 Clarendon street, where breakfast was served. Immediately afterward Dr. Riesser was taken to the First National bank and following a brief stay there journeyed to the State House where he paid his respects to Governor Walsh, and remained in the building 35 minutes.

From the State House he went to Harvard University. There he met A. Lawrence Lowell, the president.

Assigned for him as a topic at the dinner was the subject: "The International Effect of the New Currency Law."

Henry S. Demarest, first vice-president of the chamber, presided. Among those present were F. A. Goodine, George W. Hyde, Col. George H. Doty, George N. Towle, Frederic H. Curtis, James Phelan, Benjamin Joy, E. Elmer Foye, A. C. Ratshesky, C. A. Morris, Prof. O. M. W. Sprague and Dean E. F. Gay of Harvard University, Charles P. Blinn, Jr., James A. McKibben, Edward A. Fileen, F. J. Ludwig, L. A. Coolidge.

SCOTCHMAN WHO IS VISITING HERE

Frederick P. Fish Will Tender Dinner to Peace Worker at Union Club—State and City Officials Expected to Attend

WELCOME LAST NIGHT

Pursuing his campaign on behalf of the celebration of 100 years of peace between this country and Great Britain to be held in London next summer, the Earl of Kintore remained in Boston today as the guest of Frederick P. Fish, president of the Boston City Club. In his honor Mr. Fish gave a dinner at the Union Club and representatives of state and city departments attended.

In the list of invited guests were the names of Maj. Henry L. Higginson, Charles S. Logue, chairman of the school board commission; Edmund Billings, collector of customs; Samuel J. Elder, former president of the Boston City Club; W. T. A. Fitzgerald, registrar of deeds; Frederick Homer, Charles T. Gallagher, former Governor Bates, James W. Rollins, vice-president of the City Club; Addison L. Winship, civic secretary of the club; Frederick Fay, head of the

(Continued on page seven, column three)

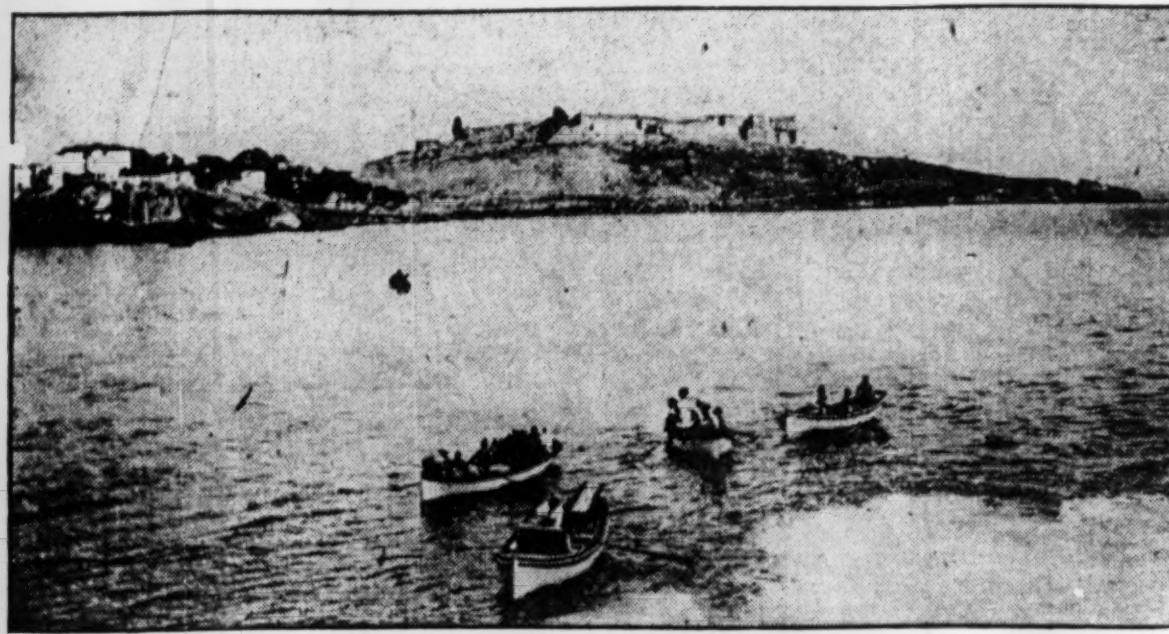
TOKIO CALIFORNIA ATTITUDE SAID TO BE MISINTERPRETED

Foreign Minister in Statement Declares Government Has Received No Reply to Aug. 10 Note—Warship Sent to Mexico for Protection of Japanese

Regarding the despatch of the cruiser Izumo to Mexico, he said the Mexican question has assumed serious magnitude.

The number of Japanese in the country was nearly 3000 and these the imperial government felt it their duty to protect. The Izumo was consequently sent to Mexico with the object of affording protection to Japanese residents.

Grecian Archipelago Still Holds Balkan Interest



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

AEGEANS NOW CALLED CRUX OF THE SITUATION

Turkish Citizen in London Says It Remains to Be Seen What Will Be Attitude of New War Minister on the Question

MAY TRY RECOVERY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Those who have followed the history of the war and subsequent developments in the Balkans as recorded in The Christian Science Monitor will remember that from time to time the fact has been emphasized that the center of interest would gradually move from Turkey in Europe to Turkey in Asia, or Asia Minor.

It is scarcely necessary to point out that affairs in that quarter of the globe have developed exactly along those lines. Owing to the recent interesting developments in the Near East, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor took the opportunity of discussing the situation with a Turkish gentleman now in London, who is in a position to know all the details connected with the political situation, and is also sufficiently well read to be able to look at the present position of Turkey in an unusually broadminded manner.

"It is obvious," he said, "that the question of the Islands of Mitylene, Chios, and others in the Aegean Sea, constitutes the crux of the whole matter at the present moment. In Constantinople, as you know, the Young Turk party are supreme, for there is no other party sufficiently strong to oppose them."

"Now Enver Pasha, the new minister for war, is very naturally a member of this party, and it remains to be seen what the policy of the present cabinet with the new war minister will be as regards the Aegean Islands. Of course the fact of Turkey occupying or endeavoring to occupy those Islands by force of arms, is by no means so important as the complications which are likely to ensue. The Islands are at present occupied by the Young Turk party, and, in my opinion, there is no question that Enver Pasha intends at a convenient moment to reoccupy them."

"Of course, the settlement of the possession of the Islands has been left in the hands of the Powers, and if I tell you what I personally think, I would say that the Powers intend ultimately that they shall form part of the Kingdom of Greece. This, I feel convinced, the Young Turk party will not submit to. Their refusal to submit to the ruling of the Powers would be tantamount to a declaration of war against Greece, and Enver Pasha would doubtless use every means in his power to reoccupy the Islands in question."

"On the other hand, encouraged by the success of the Adrianople escapade, he may consider that the Powers will be as passive while Turkey endeavors to wrest the Islands from Greece, as they were while Enver Pasha and his troops marched into Adrianople. As a matter

ZABERN POLICE OFFICER SAYS PEOPLE OF TOWN WERE QUIET

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)
STRASBURG, Germany—Perhaps the most interesting incident of the trial of military officers at Strasburg, mentioned in the Monitor cable despatches in connection with the Zabern occurrences, was the passage of arms which took place between the civil judges, whom Lieutenant Schad arrested at Zabern, and the judges of the military court. It typified the continual struggle for supremacy between the civilian and military elements which characterizes German social conditions.

Herr Kalesch, Judge Beemelmans, and Herr Kleibohner, the public prosecutor, maintained an absolutely unmoved attitude in the face of the court's evident wish to entrap them. It remained to be seen whether it was to be found possible to circumvent their evidence.

Following on the evidence of the Zabern civil court came that of the chief police sergeant of Zabern. Stationed for 40 years in that town he spoke of kept quiet.

of fact preparations are now going on in Turkey with a view to replacing the Greek by the Turkish flag in the Islands.

"Now supposing Turkey and Greece are at war, the question arises, what will the other Powers do, what complications will result? It can scarcely be doubted that neither Russia nor Bulgaria will remain passive—Russia, especially, perhaps, since she is merely waiting for the first favorable opportunity to advance on the Asiatic coast, and establish herself in Armenia.

"There is, after all," the Monitor informant continued, "a reason for this determination to reoccupy the Islands. The possession of them is of vital importance to Turkey, for you will see how easy it would be for Greece or any other country once established in the Aegean Sea, to maintain a naval base with results which would be far-reaching to Turkey, and would affect her in a variety of ways. The recent purchase of the dreadnought is part of the scheme, but it cannot be denied that the transaction has added very considerably to the already heavy financial strain upon the country.

"But then it is merely a repetition of what is going on between England and Germany, for there is no doubt that Greece is endeavoring also to purchase war vessels, to counterbalance those bought by Turkey, and so the race in armaments goes on. As regards Turkey, however, it is a very serious matter, for the Young Turk party will not need to go very much further before they render the country completely bankrupt."

Reverting once more to the question of war with Greece, the Monitor informant explained that in his opinion, nothing definite would occur for the next few months, but that in the Spring it was quite likely that action would be taken. At the present moment the military party in Constantinople are supreme. The country, that is, is governed by the army, and this will continue so long as Enver Pasha is war minister. Enver Pasha, it will be remembered, was one of the principal leaders in the movement to overthrow the Hamidian regime.

It was Enver Pasha who commenced the Macedonian revolt of 1908, and, do what he would, Abdul Hamid was unable to restrain him. It was in the following year that, fighting under Mahmud Shevket Pasha, Enver Pasha took a leading part in the attack on the Taxim barracks in Constantinople. Enver Pasha is undoubtedly more of a soldier than a diplomatist, and has more than once created sensations by indiscreet statements he has made. The part he took in the Tripolitan campaign is well known, his movements having been chronicled in The Christian Science Monitor at the time.

Enver Pasha was always popular in Berlin, where he received his military training, and was at one time military attaché to the Turkish embassy there. During his stay in the German capital he made many friends. There is no doubt that his appointment will be popular also with Gen. Liman von Sanders, the head of the German military mission now in Constantinople. In the meantime, as the Monitor informant explained at some length, Turkey would undoubtedly be well advised to turn her attention more seriously to the institution of such reforms as are possible in the various countries which the empire comprises, than in adopting such a warlike attitude as will scarcely fail to produce difficulties in the near future.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA WHEAT CROPS SAID TO SHOW DECREASE

Yield of Hay for Season Is Estimated at 515,331 Tons, an Increase Over Last Year

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The official estimate of the South Australian wheat harvest for the season 1913-14 was issued by the government statistician on Dec. 1.

The total area under crop for grain and hay is given as 2,529,022 acres, a decrease of 43,591 acres on the figures for the preceding season. Of the total area it is anticipated that 2,070,064 acres will be reaped for grain and 452,958 acres cut for hay.

It is estimated that the yield of wheat will be 11,401,585 bushels, a decrease of 2,004,631 bushels on last year's production, the average return per acre being estimated at 9.39 bushels, against an actual return of 10.34 bushels per acre for 1912-13.

The yield of hay is set down at 515,331 tons, the average per acre being given at 11.4 tons per acre, against an average of 11.3 tons per acre cut last season.

The fact that the reports received from the agricultural areas have enabled the government statistician to estimate such a comparatively satisfactory yield is a testimony alike to the fertility of the soil, the cultural methods of South Australian farmers, and the vitality of the wheat plant.

MANY CHANGES ARE MADE IN THE TURKISH ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

CONSTANTINOPLE—As already reported in the cable despatches to the Monitor, one of the first acts of the new minister of war, Enver Pasha, was to make several drastic changes in the military administration of the country.

Two hundred and eighty officers of

the rank of generals of division, brigadier-generals, colonels and lieutenant-colonels, including Hadi Pasha, chief of the general staff, were placed on the retired list. Enver Pasha has himself assumed the functions of chief of the general staff, and Mahmud Mukhtar Pasha, at present Turkish ambassador in Berlin, has been appointed inspector of the third army region of Erzirjan.

According to an authoritative state-

ment in the Agence Ottomane, the com-

mand of the forts along the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be under the

direct control of the minister for war,

and not of the officer commanding the

first army corps, General Liman von

Sanders. The publication of the Tanin,

the Tasfir-Evkil and the Sabah was

suspended recently by the authorities

for 24 hours in consequence of their

having published military news.

BRITISH MUSEUM MAKES READING ROOM CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A number of improvements have been instituted in the reading room of the British museum. Up to quite recently it was impossible for any one to obtain a book from the general library after 3:30 o'clock in the winter months.

The rule has now been altered so as to allow of books being obtained up till 5:30. There is however a limit placed on the number of books that can be obtained after 3:30. Though artificial light has not been placed in the book store, the difficulty of finding books after dark has been obviated by providing each attendant with a portable lamp which is carried to the shelf where the book wanted is to be found.

These alterations, and the fact that as soon as the extension to the library is accomplished, a periodical room will be opened, are a proof of the intention of the British Museum authorities to keep abreast of the times in matters of administration and organization.

BRITISH WORKERS TELL OF DROPPING FROM AGREEMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Mr. Mullins, secretary of the Amalgamated Association of Card and Blowing Room Operatives, in his quarterly report, discusses the recent withdrawal of the association from the Brooklands agreement.

"For a long period," he writes, "we have felt the Brooklands agreement needed amending and bringing more up to date. Though the clauses are carefully worded and clear to our mind, when it has suited the employers' purposes they have read into them a meaning that to any one but themselves must have seemed different to the intent and wording as it is possible to imagine. The employers' definitions were most elastic and always meant what they desired.

"We asked for a conference with the Employers Federation Committee and it was granted. We pointed out how we should like to see the agreement amended but their almost silent reception of our proposals did much to show us that the conference had been granted to us out of courtesy, and not for the purpose of trying to frame some alteration or amendments. Seeing we could get no satisfaction at the conference, we felt we could no longer be parties to the agreement and our decision has been forwarded to the Employers' Federation received from our quarterly representative meeting, Oct. 25, 1913."

NEW DELACOA BAY RAILWAY OPENED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAPE TOWN, South Africa—A new section of the railway branch line from Nelspruit to Sabi on the Delagoa Bay line was opened during November and covers 55 miles in the direction of Pilgrim's Rest. The line has still some 20 miles to go before it reaches its objective.

It has also been notified that a section of the new line from Winterberg to Bergville, in the Natal Province, is now open for traffic.

It is estimated that the yield of wheat will be 11,401,585 bushels, a decrease of 2,004,631 bushels on last year's production, the average return per acre being estimated at 9.39 bushels, against an actual return of 10.34 bushels per acre for 1912-13.

The yield of hay is set down at 515,331 tons, the average per acre being given at 11.4 tons per acre, against an average of 11.3 tons per acre cut last season.

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It is estimated that the yield of wheat will be 11,401,585 bushels, a decrease of 2,004,631 bushels on last year's production, the average return per acre being estimated at 9.39 bushels, against an actual return of 10.34 bushels per acre for 1912-13.

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You can have your choice of the vast Siegel Furniture Stocks at Receivers' Sale Prices.

HENRY SIEGEL CO.

JOHN S. SHEPPARD, Jr., and WM. A. MARBLE, Receivers.

The receivers have lowered Furniture prices to a point that will dwarf competition.

BEGINNING MONDAY Mr. John S. Sheppard, Jr., and Wm. A. Marble, Receivers, will conduct

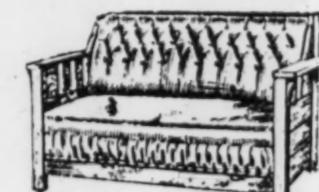
A Receivers' February Furniture Sale

The Tremendous Furniture Stocks of the Big Siegel Store Have Been Augmented by Immense Purchases Made by Us Before the Receivers Were Appointed. Now the Receivers Step In and Order the Entire Stock Sold at Price Savings That Will Probably Never Again Be Equalled.



This \$51.00 Mission Set

Saving of \$20.00 on this attractive set with leather seats and backs. Heavy quartered oak frames. Best Mission pattern and construction. Brown fumed finish.
The Chairs or Settees Sold Separately
\$12.75 Rocker or \$25.50 Settee, at Chair, at... \$8.75 \$15.50



\$45 Kindel Sofa Bed
Complete with Mattress
\$29.75

\$30 Colonial Dining Tables
\$17.75



168.00 Dining Room Suite
\$100

Eight Pieces of Beautiful Quartered Oak Furniture
Ten of these superb suites go on sale Monday at this remarkable reduction. Our regular price on buffet alone has been \$12.00. It's richly carved, is 60 inches long and 23 inches deep. Table has 48-inch top and massive claw feet. Fine leather slip seat chairs. No more when ten suites are sold.

\$32.00 Mahogany LIBRARY TABLES \$17.50

As pictured, a splendid colonial design, with 26x32-inch solid mahogany top. Note the splendid pillars and platform base.

Mission Library Tables

Regular Price \$12.50. 100 to Sell. We believe this to be the most sensational mission table offering ever made in this city. A solid oak table, fumed finish, 24x36 inches, with book racks on ends. Seems impossible, but it's so. Monday while the one hundred lasts.....



Fireside Rockers
\$29.75 Values

Solid mahogany frames, in rich dull finish, covered with nice tapestry upholstery.....
\$22.75



Adam Bedroom Suite
Regular Price \$225.00

These four pieces, Adam model, rich dark mahogany, from a leading Grand Rapids factory, present an exceptional sale bargain. A reproduction faithful in detail and exquisitely \$147.00



\$21.00 to \$25.00 Bedroom Pieces

Choice of mahogany, walnut, tuna, quartered oak. The very best February sale offering in our history. One carload of these alone \$12.45 for Monday's selling.....

\$14 Princess Felt Mattresses

Certainly a wonderful value for a fine felt mattress. 50 lbs. genuine layer felt, laid in light fluffy layers and made up in a hand-woven art. Felted with hand stitched roll edge. Made in one or two parts and all sizes.

\$7.95

THREE SENSATIONAL BED OFFERINGS

\$35 Brass Beds
\$30 Brass Beds
\$50 Brass Beds

A splendid new design, has 2-in. posts and top rods, 16 1/2-in. fillets, and 2-in. platform. All sizes and finishes. No mail or phone orders.....
\$17.50

The best bed we have ever designed, with 2-in. posts and 2-in. platform. All sizes and finishes.....
\$14.95

Very heavy construction and elegantly designed: 2 1/2-in. continuous platform, 1 1/2-in. center rods and fillets. All sizes and finishes.....
\$29.75

\$9.00 Solid Mahogany Dining Chairs \$5.95

Large sized solid mahogany chair, dull finish, colonial pattern. Leather slip seats.

\$61.00 Parlor Suite \$39.75

Always a favorite suite at \$61.00. Certainly a wonderful value at \$39.75. Seats and backs covered with No. 1 panne velour, Heavy graceful frames, dull or polished finish.

PLAYGROUND POST APPOINTMENT IS FINALLY DECIDED

Ernst Hermann Is Notified That He Heads List for Deputy Commissioner of Recreation

Official notification has been received from the civil service commissioners by Ernst Hermann, who has been supervisor of the Newton playgrounds for the last three years, that he was at the head of the list of eligibles for deputy commissioner of recreation, the \$4500 position in the Boston park and recreation department. The appointment was held up for some time because of assertions made by Hugh C. McGrath, the present incumbent, that the papers were not marked fairly by the commissioners.

Mr. McGrath's opposition was based on the fact that the civil service commissioners allowed the three candidates whom they listed ahead of him more percentage for experience for the position than they gave him.

Mr. Hermann was formerly director of physical education and supervisor of playgrounds at Cambridge and formerly at Quincy. He is assistant director of hygiene in Boston public schools, superintendent and director of physical education at Franklin school, Buffalo, N. Y.; director of the recreation course at the School for Social Workers of Boston, director of the Swedish gymnasium at Dr. Sargent's normal school in Cambridge; vice-president of the American Physical Education Society of Public Schools, and secretary-treasurer of the Boston Physical Education Society. He has taken special courses at Harvard and is an instructor at the Boston Normal School of Physical Training.

TECH CLASS OF 1911 WILL DINE AT UNION TONIGHT

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE

In her talk on the "Peace Movement" at the high school yesterday afternoon Mrs. Edwin D. Mead emphasized the point that the greatest contribution of the United States to international affairs will be to lead the way toward the international peace movement.

In connection with the interscholastic debate between Brookline, Newton and Somerville, the following men have been named from Newton, six of whom will debate, the remaining two to be alternates: Ranlett '15, Prosser '14, Horne '15, Noble '15, Cunningham '14, Bankert '14, Ketner '15, Tucker '14.

The fourth and last of the civic conferences to be held in All Saints parish house will come tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock, when J. Randolph Coolidge, Jr., president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will speak on "The Great Chamber of Commerce in the City of Boston."

QUINCY

The Sunday school of the Wollaston Baptist church has elected: Superintendent, Elford L. Durgan; assistant superintendent, Louis S. Cleaves; secretary and treasurer, Oscar A. Blaisdell.

Mrs. George P. Meade entertained the members of the Harmony Club at her home on Granite street yesterday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the Wollaston Unitarian Church will be held Monday evening.

MALDEN

Police Commissioner Fred A. Rhoades is planning establishing a motorcycle squad and will ask for an appropriation for four machines.

A lunch room has been established at the Malden Club and will be in charge of the steward.

Prepayment cars were put into service on the elevated lines in this city yesterday for the first time.

EVERETT

Members of the Board of Trade have declined to endorse David O. Ives of Brookline for the interstate commerce commission.

Nelson P. Brown has been appointed delegate of the Board of Trade to attend the national convention of boards of trade in Washington, D. C., next month.

MIDDLEBURY

It is understood that the school committee is to ask for a new building at the March town meeting.

ABINGTON

The boys of the Y. M. C. A. who were camp at Camp Crockett at Saugus last summer will hold a reunion at the association rooms tonight.

NEEDHAM

A meeting of representatives of the local churches will be held in the town hall at 2:30 tomorrow to arrange for a "go-to-church" Sunday on Feb. 1.

Ernest W. Goard and family of Webster street leave on Monday for a three months' visit to the Pacific coast.

WAKEFIELD

Tribute will be paid to J. A. Meloney, retiring president of the association. Mr. Meloney has been for 30 years prosecuting officer for the Boston & Maine; C. T. Boynton, recently elected president, will preside. About 500 will attend.

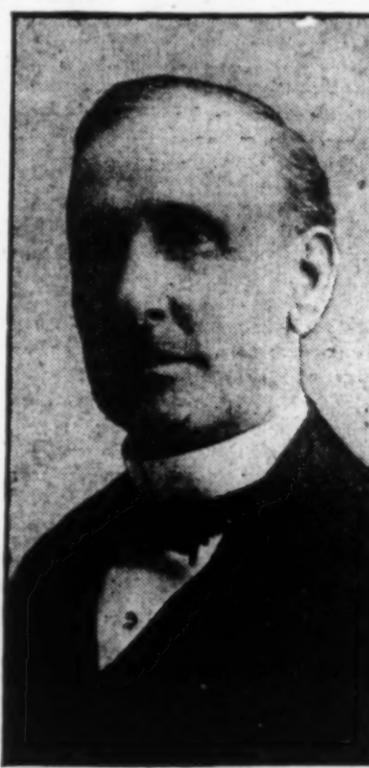
The New England Association of Railroad Veterans was organized with 77 members in April, 1912, to promote social intercourse, to foster fraternal relations between all classes of railroad employees and to provide for a cooperative system of pensions for veterans.

Lucius Tuttle, former president of the Boston & Maine, is an honorary member. The association now has more than 100 members.

CHICAGO

HOWARD ELLIOTT WILL ADDRESS R. R. VETERANS

Railroad men from all sections of New England will attend the annual reception and dinner of the New England Association of Railroad Veterans at the Quincy



J. A. MELONEY

house tonight. Railroading will be discussed by Howard Elliott, chairman of the directors of the New Haven; C. N. Woodward, general superintendent of transportation, and several other prominent railroad men.

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FAIRY GLASS FLOWERS SAID TO BE INARTISTIC

Huger Elliott Starts His Lecture Course at Museum on Art Standards

Although the glass flowers at Harvard University show wonderful technical ability and closely resemble nature, they are not artistic, according to the standards set by Huger Elliott of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts in his introductory lecture this morning to the course of 15 lectures on artistic standards concerning objects in daily use.

Different types of architecture, including the proper use of detail and ornament, the application of design to magazine covers, posters and painting-dealing especially with landscape painting were all touched upon by Mr. Elliott. He spoke especially of the conventional quality found in the Japanese painting and at the same time the extreme artistic value of it. Mural painting, he said, was based upon the use of the conventional in its construction. The modern tendency in sculpture, he said, is toward the emotional.

SEN. WEEKS PUTS IN JEWS' PROTEST

WASHINGTON—Senator Weeks today introduced resolutions as follows: Board of trade, seeking improvement of Buzzard's bay harbor approach; Lowell Trades and Labor Council, favoring the LaFollette seaman's bill, and urging the two battleship program; Leominster, Boston 194 and Cambridge 198 lodges, Birth Abraham, urging against restrictive immigration laws; Central Framingham labor union, urging Alaska development; and Springfield Socialist Club asking investigation of the Michigan copper strike.

LYNN MEN PROTEST SOLICITORS
LYNN, Mass.—Business men belonging to the Chamber of Commerce have started a movement to have solicitors for funds obliged to secure credentials from the chamber before securing attention from business men.

CAMBRIDGE
The Newbury Club will observe its eighteenth anniversary on Jan. 25. There will be a dinner and an assembly.

DRY GOODS MEN DECIDE THEY ARE WITHIN THE LAW

Resolution for Voluntary Dissolution Because of Uncertainty of Status Rejected by National Wholesale Association

SHERMAN ACT OBEYED

NEW YORK—The National Wholesale Dry Goods Association has decided that as an organization it is within the Sherman act and will not disband.

A resolution proposing voluntary dissolution introduced by George H. Partridge of Minneapolis, was emphatically disapproved Friday when the organization ended its two days' convention at the Waldorf-Astoria.

John V. Farwell, the second vice-president, presided, and soon after the opening of the morning session Mr. Partridge presented a resolution proposing the dissolution. Mr. Partridge said it was possible that the wholesalers' organization might in some way be involved with the government act to its legal status as a trade body, and that in view of the uncertainty in the matter it might be well to drop out of corporate existence.

The resolution raised a protest from practically all of the other members present. The speakers in opposition to the plan of Mr. Partridge pointed out that in the manner conducted the association conflicted at no point with the anti-trust law, and that its continuance was necessary and desirable from every trade angle.

Felix H. Levy, who was a special assistant to the attorney-general under President Roosevelt and who is counsel for the Jewelers' Association, which recently came to an agreement with the department of justice for bringing its activities into harmony with the Sherman act, was present, and assured the members that their organization was well within the law, and that no occasion existed for anticipating interference from the government. This assurance, in connection with the general sentiment as expressed by the jobbers, resulted in the withdrawal by Mr. Partridge of his dissenting resolution.

ADMIRAL RANK EXAMINERS NAMED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels has ordered that a board consisting of Rear Admirals Southerland, Winslow and Usher convene in Washington on Feb. 3 to examine, for promotion to the grade of rear admiral, Capt. C. C. Rogers, now commandant of the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard, and Capt. Charles F. Pond, superintendent of the twelfth naval district and president of the naval examining and retiring boards, San Francisco.

SUGAR INQUIRY DEFENSE PROCEEDS

NEW YORK—Edwin F. Atkins, chairman of the American Sugar Refining Company, in continuing his testimony for the defense in the government dissolution suit Friday said that since he had been a member of the board he had known that the government was preparing to prosecute it as an alleged monopoly. At the hearing on Monday H. G. Wemple of the Warner Sugar Refining Company will be the first witness.

SAYRES RETURN FROM EUROPE

NEW YORK—Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, the latter formerly Miss Jessie Wilson, daughter of the President, arrived Friday night on the liner Majestic, on their return from their wedding trip abroad.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

An illustrated lecture and exhibition on safety first, under the auspices of the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven roads, will be given tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at the National theater, Tremont street, Boston.

Chairman Howard Elliott and President James H. Hustis, of the New Haven road, will speak and there will be short talks by other representatives of the various roads.

Members of the Appalachian Mountain Club occupy reserved Boston & Albany railway equipment, attached to the Riverside express from South station this afternoon, en route to Chestnut Hill.

The engine crew dispatchers of the Boston division New Haven road are in session at South station, working on a power and engine crew schedule to correspond with new time card which takes effect Feb. 1.

John Young, signal engineer Boston & Maine road, has a large force of electricians with hotel train at North station, installing new cables between electro pneumatic switches and tower A.

George H. Foote, passenger trainmaster terminal division Boston & Maine road, has arranged to start Pittsburgh division paper trains from North station instead of the old Pittsburgh passenger station.

MONITORIALS By NIXON WATERMAN

IN \$8 AND CTS
Though quite successful, Rembrandt could have made more, one feels. Had he applied his genius to moving picture reels.

HEART THRIFT
Be careless, if you will, of gold, And give away or lend Whatever else your lot may hold, But do not lose a friend.

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**TO THE 'RAH-RAHERS**  
This hint I give to the college chaps: Your yell, which you deem a boon, Does well enough in the words, perhaps, But can't you improve the tune?

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The proposition to create a place for Colonel Goethals and make him the permanent resident director of the great canal constructed under his supervision will seem to many, no doubt, a merited recognition of the work he has done. But it is not likely that Admiral Peary's friends would, by the same token, like to have him installed in a permanent resident position at the north pole to supervise the territory he was the first to explore.

FOOTNOTES

Her dainty foot! With what delight, Did I possess the wit, Would I attempt at once to write Some dainty lines to fit. But though I yearn to, overmuch, I cannot, for my verse, How'er I search, find any such Poetic feet as hers.

LABOR SECRETARY URGES ARMY TEST FOR IMMIGRANTS

Cabinet Member Advises Congress of Efficiency Method to Debar All Undesirable Aliens

WASHINGTON—Secretary Wilson of the department of labor advised Speaker Clark that the question of Asiatic immigration could be solved by Congress raising the standard of admission so as to include in the list of excluded aliens those persons not able to pass the tests required for recruits for the United States army. Mr. Wilson bases his conclusion on the opinion that the vast majority of the present-day immigrants must make their way in America, if at all, by performing manual labor. The views of the department of labor, including those of the immigration bureau, furnished by Commissioner-General Campanelli, expressed in a letter to Speaker Clark, in which Secretary Wilson says the method would not only meet the Asiatic immigration issue, but also immigration generally of a laboring element, without violating the most favored nation or other similar clauses contained in existing treaties. The letter was in response to a request for comment on the Baker bill for Asiatic exclusion.

Secretary Wilson said that his recommendations did not contemplate disturbing existing immigration arrangements with Japan, but were designed primarily to exclude Hindus, who were coming in great numbers to the Pacific coast.

JURY REFORM LAW IS HELD VALID

TRENTON, N. J.—Chancellor Walker in the court of appeals Friday afternoon reversed the supreme court and upheld the validity of the chancellor's jury reform law, on the ground that in voting at a referendum for the adoption of the law the voters were not legislators. The effect of the decision will be that the chancellor will be called upon to name a jury commissioner in each county.

PACKING COMPANY OPPOSES INQUIRY

CHICAGO—F. W. Ellis, vice-president of the Armour company's refrigerator car lines, refused on Friday to reply to questions by the interstate commerce commission, but A. R. Fay, vice-president of the Swift car lines, was a willing witness. Members of the commission purpose to petition the federal court to compel the Armour company to answer their questions.

Mr. Fay said the operation of private refrigerator car lines paid less than 2 per cent on a large investment.

Mr. Fay said that Swift & Co. had invested \$8,000,000 in refrigerator cars,

and that last year the net earnings on that investment were only \$94,700.

FREE PASS SUITS FILED

NEW YORK—Violation of the law prohibiting the issuing of free interstate passes is charged in two suits filed Friday against the Erie Railroad Company in the federal district court by United States District Attorney S. Snowden Marshall.

REAR ADMIRAL TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON—Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, commandant of the navy yard at Puget sound, Wash., was detached from his command Friday preparatory to retirement on Feb. 13.

RESERVE BANK APPEAL MADE BY LINCOLN, NEB.

Federal Committee on Location of Regional Institutions Hears Plea of Financiers After Visit to Secretary Bryan's Home

KANSAS CITY HEARD

LINCOLN, Neb.—Taking a brief respite from the solution of the regional reserve bank location problem, Secretaries McAdoo and Houston, and Comptroller John Skelton Williams, composing the committee of organization of the new banking system, today paid a visit to Fairview, the home of William Jennings Bryan.

Following the visit and inspection of the country home of Mr. Bryan, the committee held its hearing listening to Lincoln bankers.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Establishment of a reserve bank here was urged by Governor Hodges and former Governor Stubbs Friday at a hearing given by the committee on the organization of the new federal reserve bank system.

Governor Hodges told Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and Secretary of Agriculture Houston that if there was anything in the state laws of Kansas which would prevent state banks from coming into the reserve system the next Legislature would remedy it.

Secretaries McAdoo and Houston left Kansas City Friday night for Lincoln, Neb., where they will hold a hearing today.

NEW YORK—That the National City Bank, the largest institution of its kind in the United States, will in all probability enter the federal reserve system was learned from the officials of the bank Friday.

Amendments to the New York state banking laws, drafted by a subcommittee of the Van Tuyl commission, providing that the reserve requirements of the state banks and trust companies be the same as those exacted by the new federal currency law, were approved Friday by the full commission appointed some time ago by George C. Van Tuyl, Jr., state superintendent of banks, in accordance with a legislative enactment for the revision of the state banking laws.

MR. ELLIOTT SAYS NEW HAVEN WILL STOP LOBBYING

NEW YORK—Chairman Howard Elliott of the New Haven railroad, speaking Friday night, said that every director of the company was keenly interested in having the road run in a "first class business manner," and the desire of the management to meet the wishes of the public served by the railroad and the views of the federal government had been shown by its readiness to give up all control of the Boston & Maine, and sell all securities representing ownership in the property.

Mr. Elliott added that officers and employees all along the line had been told to attend strictly to railroad business and not try to influence politics, elect or defeat men running for office, but to present the requests of the railroads to legislative organizations in an open and frank manner.

The agreement to withdraw from all participation in the management of the Boston & Albany road was further proof of this, said Mr. Elliott.

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PUEBLO INDIANS IN POWWOW TODAY

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Pueblo chiefs of a dozen villages meet today at Isleta, Pueblo, for a powwow. Members of the United States Indian commission, one of whom is Dr. Samuel A. Eliot of Boston, son of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard, meets with them.

The commissioners will hear the demands of the Pueblo head men, ascertain their condition and include this in a report they are to submit to President Wilson and Secretary Lane.

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REAR ADMIRAL TO RETIRE

WASHINGTON—Representative and Mrs. Andrew J. Peters gave a dinner on Friday in honor of the secretary of state and Mrs. Bryan. The list of guests included Senator and Mrs. Newlands, the assistant secretary of the navy and Mrs. Roosevelt and Representative and Mrs. Murray.

EVERY DAY AN EXPOSITION DAY! The New Spring Wearing Apparel FOR WOMEN, MISSES AND GIRLS Is Commencing to Arrive in Earnest

As Fast As Ships Can Dock and We Can Get the New Imports Out of Bond, They Will Be Shown in the Various Wearing Apparel Sections of This Great Store. With them, in Full Representation Will Be Displayed Every New Idea and Authentic Style From the Hands of the Foremost American Designers.

THE NEW COSTUMES are distinguished by many ruffles, also drapings at the hips and back. Embroidered Tulle Gowns are a novelty for evening. Combination Lace and Taffeta Gowns for afternoon and evening are new. Crepe weaves in silk, wool and wash materials lead for Spring. White wash crepe gowns with Taffeta coatees are very smart.

THE NEW SUITS show many decided changes. Coats are very short and dressy in style with kimono sleeves. Collars of lace and sleeve ruffles are conspicuous. Tunic and Ruffled Skirts are the mode. Crepes, Gabardines, Shepherd and Shadow Checks are the new materials. Hemstitched Linens are new in wash suits. Tango and Labrador Blue will be favored colors this Spring.

NEW SILK BLOUSES include the pure dye Taffeta Silk Waists in the new sweet pea shades, variously trimmed with smart ribbon ties and lace ruffle effects. Crepe de Chine is still a favorite silk and is shown in several new styles. Chiffon Blouses in light colors, particularly white, flesh and maize, are a spring fancy. Lace and Net Blouses in dainty effects and new ideas are being shown extensively.

NEW INEXPENSIVE DRESSES are usually dainty, being made of plain and figured crepes, plain and flowered voiles, linens, rice cloth and all the fancied wash dress fabrics. They have the effect of being elaborately trimmed, because of their ruffed and tunic skirts, the use of lace and net, and the brilliant ribbon girdles. In less dressy styles are new gingham, pique and percale dresses.

SEALERS' CIVIL SERVICE PROPOSED

HARTFORD, Conn.—Half a hundred sealers of weights and measures representing nearly every county in the state attended the first annual conference of county, city and town sealers in the old Senate chamber at the state capital Friday.

E. J. Maloney of New Haven attacked the present fee system and presented a resolution to the effect that the next General Assembly should put all sealers of weights and measures under the civil service. This was passed. Thomas F. Egan, Hartford, was made president.

BOSTONIANS TRAMP GREEN MOUNTAINS

RUTLAND, Vt.—William Kimberly, Frank E. Wright and Bernard M. Maxham of Boston, members of the Appalachian Club, came here Friday to take a 50-mile trip over the Green Mountain Club trail to Mt. Mansfield. They are probably the first enthusiasts to attempt the trip on skis. The trio have sleeping bags, such as are used in Alaska, and they expect to spend some nights in the open woods.

SIEGEL CREDITORS TO BE CARED FOR

NEW YORK—Hope on all sides was inspired Friday by prospects of reorganization of the enterprises of Henry Siegel, now in receivers' hands. The conferences day and night by attorneys representing different interests take into consideration first payments, the proportions of which have not been intimated; and notes for the rest of the debts, to be given to the various creditors, secured by stock in the reorganized Siegel stores.

THE NEW HATS thus far received are in small and medium shapes of Milan or fine Milan hemp, for the most part. Cut ostrich pompons or loops of moire ribbon in dark shades such as tete de negre and blue are among the smart trimming ideas. Much ostrich, jet, and fine small flowers are also used as hat trimmings. The high Rembrandt side turn is very fashionable.

THE NEW SKIRTS are in tier or ripple flounce models for dress occasions and in new plain tailored styles for outing wear. Moire, Charmeuse and Taffeta in ruffled models are very smart. Plaids and black and white checks will be worn on the street this Spring. New Golf Skirts in vivid green or yellow Ratine are novel. The new wash skirts are in Crepe, Ratine and fancy materials.

NEW LINGERIE BLOUSES The spring importation of French Waists is a beautiful one and includes many original ideas. Among them is hand embroidery in color as well as white; fastening by means of silk lacings, and the combination of ecru lace with white batiste, crepe or voile. Waistcoat models and those introducing a vest are favored. Long or short sleeves, the flat collar and low neck still prevail.

MISSES' AND GIRLS' APPAREL embodying latest whims. There are new Taffeta, Figured Silk, Ratine and Crepe de Chine Dresses with modish three-tier skirts and waists prettily trimmed with lace. For girls are new wash dresses made of the famous D. & J. Anderson's gingham; wash dresses having pep-lum skirts and the "Dorothy" sleeves, also lingerie dresses for confirmation.

Jordan Marsh Company

PRESIDENT'S NEW APPOINTEES ARE TO DECIDE CASE

LOS ANGELES—President Wilson is awaiting word as to whether he, as trustee for Mrs. Wilson, still retains title to \$8000 worth of land in the Conchella valley, which is under contest in the United States land office here.

Hearing of testimony in the case was ended Friday before Frank Buren, register, and O. R. W. Robinson, receiver of the land office. Mr. Buren has already passed the limit of his term of office, and Robinson's term ends March 5. As a decision cannot legally be rendered in less than 50 days, adjudication of the case will rest with their successors, who will be appointed by the President.

The general land office at Washington has asked for a complete report of the case.

SEN. O'GORMAN IS TO BE WITNESS

NEW YORK—United States Senator James A. O'Gorman will be a witness next week at District Attorney Whitman's John Doe investigation into state highway and canal disbursements. Senator O'Gorman was quoted by William Sulzer in his testimony on Wednesday as having told him that a Tammany man had attempted to exact a \$100,000 political contribution from James C. Stewart, a state highway contractor, the senator's client. Mr. Sulzer may be called again next week.

BEVERLY PUPILS PRESENT PLAY

BEVERLY, Mass.—"The American Girl," an operetta, as presented by the Girls Glee Club of the high school, under the direction of James W. Calderwood and Miss Nellie Bailey, pianist, assisted by the high school orchestra, last night at city hall.

ODD FELLOWS OF LYNN HOLD DANCE

LYNN, Mass.—Upward of 1500, including grand officers of the Odd Fellows, the Encampment of Massachusetts and the Rebekah Assembly, attended the dance held in Casino hall last night by the Odd Fellows and Rebekah lodges of Lynn, Swampscott and Cliffdale.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

NET AND LACE, BEADS AND SATIN

Dress with fashionable short tunic

Every variation of the short tunic is smart, but this one that is longer at the back and front than at the sides is very generally becoming. As it is shown here, the tunic and bodice are made of white Brussels net and guippe of lace with trimming of heavier lace banding enriched with beads, while the skirt is of charmeuse satin.

The skirt is a perfectly plain one in two pieces that can be made with a train if preferred.

The tunic and blouse that are joined one to the other make an important feature of the season.

For the restaurant dinner, for the box party at the theater and for all occasions of the kind, nothing better could be found.

By adding the shirred guippe that is finished with a round neck, the same model could be utilized for afternoon occasions if the choice of color and material allows.

For a more practical gown, broche charmeuse could be used over plain with a guippe of lace or net with trimming of any preferred banding, or a pretty effect could be obtained by using crepe de chine or satin.

Beads make a rather important feature of mid-winter. Tunics are frequently made with an embroidery of beads forming the finish. It is a season of brilliant effects. Everything that scintillates and sparkles is fashionable.

For the medium size, the blouse and tunic will require 3½ yards of material 27, 2½ yards 36, 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 1½ yards of all-over lace 18 inches wide and 2½ yards of banding 8 inches wide; the skirt 2½ yards 36 or 44 inches wide.

The May Manton pattern of the blouse and tunic (7067) is cut in sizes from 34 to 42 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7059) from 22 to 32 waist. They can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

TRIED RECIPES

ITALIAN VEAL SOUP

Wash bones taken from a shoulder of veal; add one quart water and one third teaspoon salt. Simmer over a slow fire for one hour, bring to a boil, and add one fourth pound broken spaghetti. Keep boiling, stirring occasionally until spaghetti is done. Put three teaspoons patented barley to soak in one half cup cold water; when smooth add to soup, stirring all the time. Cook this 10 minutes more, stirring constantly; beat three eggs and purée into soup. Do not stir for half a minute so as to let eggs float in large pieces on top.—Tacoma Tribune.

ADELAIDE CAKE

One pound of flour, one pound of sugar, one half pound of butter, six eggs, one cup of milk; rub the butter and sugar together, then add the yolks of the eggs, then the milk, with soda and cream tartar in it; flavor with lemon; mix the flour and whites of eggs in alternately.

HICKORY NUT MACAROONS

Make frosting as for cake; stir in enough powdered hickory nut meats, with mixed ground spices to taste, to make convenient to handle. Flour the hands and form the mixture into little balls. Place on buttered tins, allowing room to spread, and bake in a quick oven.—Farm and Fireside.

RICE AND APPLES

One cup of rice and five large cooking apples. Wash the rice well in several waters, pare and slice the apples; cover with water. When boiled sweeten to taste. Eat with cream. To make it look nice whip the whites of two eggs, sweeten, cover the dish, brown in the oven for a minute, take out and put drops of currant jelly on top.—Chicago Tribune.

SAVING ON ONE'S COAL BILL

Change in sizes found to be advantageous

Last winter I found it impossible to have my order for "stove" coal for my steam furnace filled, although the order had been placed in the early spring. I was therefore forced to take another size, writes a contributor to the Ladies World. The dealer offered to send me "small egg." Rather unwillingly I tried this size, and to my astonishment and gratification it proved more satisfactory in all respects than the "stove." It burned well, giving out plenty of heat, and it burned for more extended periods of time, making it unnecessary to attend to the furnace as often as when "stove" was used, and last, but not by any means least, it lasted far longer, and so reduced the amount of money usually expended for coal. This success led me to try ordinary "egg" coal, and again I had good results, and a further saving resulted.

When I saw how well "egg" coal burned in a steam furnace, I saw no reason why it would not be possible to burn one size larger than "egg" in a hot-air heater, and so I induced a friend of mine to try it. "Broken" coal, however, proved far more satisfactory. As in the case of substituting "egg" for "stove" in a steam furnace, "broken" instead of "egg" in a hot-air furnace not only saved on the amount of coal burned, but also enabled the furnace to be cared for with much less labor.

Another neighbor then made a test of "egg" instead of "stove" in a hot-water furnace. As in the case of the steam to be made with the best results.



BASKET TO HOLD SEWING UTENSILS

Sweetgrass baskets of shallow, circular shape, may be charmingly fitted up for holding sewing utensils with the aid of a little ingenuity and a few pieces of celluloid. The basket need not be lined, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer, but it should be faced to the depth of two inches from the top edge with pale blue or whatever may be the chosen shade of ribbon, and from this band may be hung the various conveniences for sewing. One of these conveniences is the tiny needlebook of ribbon covered cashmere, another is the emery of cashmere worked with colored floss, and a third is the pin cushion fitted into a celluloid basket that swings by its own slender handle. The stock of embroidery needles may be kept in a tiny tube of celluloid that can be fitted into a holder of narrow ribbon stitched to the facing strip; while the bodkins and stilettoes are worked into almost flat loops of the same sort.

The sweetgrass basket of the shallow, circular type sets evenly upon any plane surface. But if two wide bands of ribbon starting from opposite sides of the edge and drawn together—under a huge bow—are added, it may safely be suspended from a wall hook and thus equipped, makes a very ornamental living room convenience.

SMOOTH SAUCES

To make sauces, fillings or any dressings which require flour or cornstarch, mix the dry ingredients together well before adding the liquid, and a smooth sauce will always result. Flour or cornstarch will be smooth if added to melted fat and well mixed before adding the liquid.—Janesville Gazette.

KEROSENE LAMP ROSIN CEMENT

The cement commonly used for fastening the tops on kerosene lamps is plaster of Paris, which is porous and quickly penetrated by the kerosene. Another cement which has not this defect is made with three parts of rosin, one of caustic soda, and five of water. This composition is mixed with half its weight of plaster of Paris. It sets firmly in about three quarters of an hour, and is said to have great adhesive power, not permeable to kerosene, a low conductor of heat, and but superficially attacked by water.—San Jose Times-Star.

Some of the best cooks bake only the crust of tarts and fruit pies, putting in the filling of cooked fruit when they are cold.—Exchange.

CLOTH RESEMBLING LACQUER

Remarkable fabric is called Chinois

There has just come to America one of the most remarkable specimens of weaving ever displayed in the land. It is named "Chinois," which is French for Chinese, and as it could never be mistaken for anything else one wonders at the name until one gets its history.

To examine it is to get the impression that it hails straight from the flowery kingdom, and also that it is one of the most perfect pieces of textile weaving for the reason that it reproduces in fabric the red lacquer work of China—one of the wonders of the art world from the Georgian period to the present time. During the early Georgian times, and all through the Georgian period, the desire for Chinese art amounted almost to a universal demand. The cultured of all civilization began collecting Chinese specimens of art, and the Chinese influence was soon after manifested in the products of the leading decorators. Chippendale produced the best specimens of furniture showing such influence; but the one thing that defied the imitators of the Chinese was the marvelous lacquers, especially the red lacquers. These could not be imitated. Yet from that time on they have served as an inspiration for all decorators. Imagine, then, just what the success of the textileist is who achieves in silk a facsimile of those wonderful red lacquers!

And this has been done, says the Washington Herald. It hails from France. Upon a crimson background that matches in coloring the red lacquers are woven in golden and brown threads the figures that decorated the same marvelous lacquers. There are shadings there that seem to have been placed by an artist's brush, and from the sheen of the satin background there radiates a luster that heretofore lacquer only could have claimed. When a piece of this fabric is pasted upon a solid surface it so closely resembles lacquer that inspection is necessary to detect its true quality.

Another wonderful characteristic about this fabric is that the gold employed in it has the effect of the true tone of gold employed in lacquer work, and that it is most exquisitely and accurately shaded. Needless to say, the subjects depict affairs in China—that is part of the success of Chinese art, for they understand well that art needs always to be related to the activities. Consequently we see the Chinese folk engaged in interesting pastimes, moving over a gorgeously beautiful surface of crimson, gold and brown, pursuing occupations that stir the imagination with romantic fancies. There is a side to this sort of work that the connoisseur or artist alone can appreciate—that is, the achievement revealed in the effect, in developing in silk a rare facsimile of what was originally a painting.

In the serviceability of gravel paths much depends upon the quality of the gravel. The best kind of gravel has a goodly proportion of clay-like constitu-

FURNITURE OF A LIVING ROOM

How to keep it in good condition

Since the furniture in the living room must be subjected to hard wear, it has been proved that the mission styles give the most satisfactory service, being very strong, plain and simple in design and easy to keep in good condition—that is, compared with the furniture highly polished and elaborately carved. Not that mission furniture will take care of itself, as some persons seem to think it will.

True, the frames need little more than a dust off, but the leather upholstery needs watching to keep it in good condition. Leather can be made to last much longer if given a little care when neglected.

All new mission furniture will require will be a daily dusting, wiping the wooden parts with an oiled rag once a week, and the leather polished with a cloth dipped in cream, then

rubbled with a dry one. But furniture a long time in use will need more vigorous treatment. Leather that has been allowed to become dirty should be washed with a rag squeezed out of hot milk, when it can be given a coating of the beaten white of an egg.

For restoring black leather that has become gray looking and worn apply a mixture made by heating the yolks of two eggs, the white of one, one tablespoonful of alcohol, one teaspoonful of sugar, and enough ivory black to make it creamy. Shake well, then apply, letting the mixture dry, afterward rubbing well with a flannel rag. Belts, handbags, pocketbooks, etc., can be satisfactorily renovated in the same way.

Ink is rather difficult to remove and not leave a trace. The first thing to do is to wipe off as quickly as possible and then touch the spot with water.

If the ink runs, then apply a paste made from baking soda and water. Keep damp until the ink is absorbed. Should the ink not run then moisten with equal parts of oxalic acid and water.

When the ink is absorbed it is probable the color of the leather has undergone a change. If so, apply ammonia, which will neutralize the acid.

A newly-made grease spot can generally be made to disappear by covering it with the well-beaten white of an egg and placing in the sun. When dry, rub off, and, if necessary, repeat the application.

To remove old grease stains apply dry hot cloths to absorb as much of the grease as possible, and while the leather is still warm cover with pipe clay mixed into a paste with water. This should remain on a couple of hours or more. It may be necessary to repeat the process.

The wood of mission furniture may be safely washed with warm water if necessary (though the better plan is not to let it get into a condition that such treatment is needed), when it should be allowed to become thoroughly dry.

It can then be polished with a good oil. An excellent polish for mission furniture is made by carefully melting an ounce each of white and yellow wax, stirring in until cold two ounces of turpentine.

GARDEN PATH SHOULD BE FIRM

Gravel and brick the two most desirable materials

The leading essentials of a garden path are that the surface should be firm and durable under the ordinary conditions of wear and tear it must meet. The two most important materials for making paths are gravel and brick. The principal advantage of gravel is that it can be used in any direction, curved as well as straight. Brick will not lend itself readily to curves; it is predominantly the material for making straight paths, especially in situations that require more or less formality.

Cinders form good paths so far as construction is concerned. They may be laid in the same way as gravel and they give a dismal appearance to the garden. The same objection applies to tile paths. Cement paths, unless colored by the admixture of iron oxide to give a reddish tinge to the material, are not only unsympathetic in color but are too likely to crack under the action of frost. Composite paths are usually undesirable, because of their cost. Tile paths are objectionable because they present too violent contrast of color in ordinary garden surroundings. Where the tile are of uniform color, preferably red, this objection does not hold. Flagstone paths are often desirable but not always procurable at reasonable prices. Where any choice can be had it is wise to select red sandstone rather than blue or gray.

In the serviceability of gravel paths much depends upon the quality of the gravel. The best kind of gravel has a goodly proportion of clay-like constitu-

ents which contain more or less iron-oxide. This forms a natural cement and assists in compacting the gravel itself under the action of the roller. Its presence is easy to detect by the eye and by the touch. Generally, it is reddish. For this reason gray gravel should be avoided as a rule.

After the course of the path has been staked, the soil must be excavated to the depth of at least 18 inches in sections of the country where frost extends that deep or deeper. A firm bottom should be secured and the center made lower than the sides. Always there should be a slope toward some point where excess water may be removed. It is not always necessary that a drain tile should be laid in the bottom, but often it is useful. Usually water will percolate along the lower courses of stones which constitute the base of the path. These stones may be of any convenient size from six inches in diameter down to two. The larger stones should always be placed on the bottom and the smaller filled in so that when the gravel which is to form the surface is applied, it will have a comparatively flat surface upon which to rest.

Preferably this gravel should be passed through a mason's screen, that the finer material may be used last for surfacing. The coarser pebbles that do not pass through the sieve should be placed upon the stone foundation. Before placing them, however, it is well to tamp the pebbles well in all parts of the path using a heavy broad tamper. When the coarser gravel is applied, a second tamping should be given and when the top dressing is made, this should also be formed, preferably by using a heavy roller upon it. It is highly desirable that the surface of the gravel path should be slightly higher in the center than at the edges.

Brick paths rank next in popularity to gravel ones. Red brick should be chosen in preference to buff or yellow. It is well also to choose a variety of a very porous nature. Imperious bricks should never be used for garden paths. Preference should be given to tile where only imperious brick can be secured. To test whether or not a brick is porous, it may be dipped quickly in water and the rate of the disappearance of the surface water noted. If the water disappears almost suddenly, then the brick is a desirable one; if slowly, it is undesirable. Excellent brick may be secured even as low as \$7 per 1000. The price ranges from that up to \$9 or \$10, delivered. A thousand brick will be sufficient for a path 90 feet long and three feet wide, provided there are no broken bricks and also that the path is not edged by bricks standing upon end.

The foundation for a brick path may be made in the same way as for gravel; first, a layer of large stones, then smaller ones, then gravel screenings and finally, a thin layer of sifted gravel. This must be compacted thoroughly and made flat before the bricks are laid. Unlike the gravel, the brick path must have no convexity; it must be flat, though a slight fall of half an inch from the center to the sides is not objectionable. The bricks should be laid flat upon the fine gravel without either mortar or cement.

Bullock's Los Angeles

- "To Build a Business that will never know Completion but that will advance continually to meet advancing conditions.
 - "To Develop stocks and service to a notable degree.
 - "To create a Personality that will be known for its strength and Friendliness.
 - "To arrange and co-ordinate activities to the end of winning Confidence by merit.
 - "To strive always to secure the Satisfaction of every Customer."
- This is the Aim of Bullock's that is being impressed more and more indelibly as the days go by upon the character of the Business itself. That is being expressed more and more effectively as the store grows greater in strength and understanding.
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Include sufficient to cover postage.

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Months of Hard Work Confront the State Legislature

(Continued from page one)
necessary if the Legislature wishes to prorogue before July 1.

Not only have the two branches several hundred more measures to consider, but the session began nearly a week later than in the previous year. It has been pointed out also that work will be needed to prevent unnecessary delay through the calling of the roll and debates over minor affairs.

Of the measures in which there appears to be special interest, none stands out more prominently than the proposition to dissolve the merger of the Boston & Maine with the New Haven system. Next to this among the railroad bills that attract attention are those to repeal the western trolley merger act of last year. Not only do these propositions have their earnest supporters and opponents but the ways and means already presented of accomplishing the ends sought are legion.

There is to be much discussion of harbor and waterway improvements at the present session, apparently. The failure of the \$5,000,000 harbor and river improvement bill of last year to pass left some of the communities desiring waterway improvements without appropriations during the interim and they have come forward this year to urge their individual needs.

The proposed scheme to open the Merrimac river to navigation from Haverhill, where navigation now ceases, up to Lowell is the biggest proposition before the Legislature. The sum of \$1,000,000 is asked of the state with the hope that the federal government will consent to spend the several other millions needed to carry out the work.

Lynn wants additional dredging done in its harbor, Fall River and New Bedford are after improvements in their harbors. Taunton wants the river named in its honor cleared of obstructions to barges and tugs which come from the sea, while Gloucester, Rockport, Duxbury and other places are looking for further development of their waterfronts.

Of the measures relating to politics, extraordinary interest is being shown in the woman suffrage movement, largely because both sides say that there is a reasonable chance that both branches may act favorably on the proposition.

Of special interest to the present voters are the measures aimed to do away with features of the primary enrollment act to which objections have been raised, chief of which is that making a registered voter's party affiliation publicly known.

Biennial elections probably will come in for more discussion this year than ever before, but the proposition is still unpopular with most of the politicians.

A strong effort is to be made this year from present appearances to adopt a constitutional amendment that will permit the initiative form of law-making to be tried in Massachusetts. With the Democrats and Progressives together forming a large part of the Legislature and some of the Republicans favoring the amendment, the proponents think that they have an opportunity this year to get the necessary two thirds vote in the House and a majority in the Senate.

Governor Walsh's plan to give registered voters who are absent from their official voting place an opportunity to cast a ballot by mail has found favor with some, but the strength of the movement has yet to be tested. It is one of the most talked of subjects on Beacon hill.

A tenure of office act for public school teachers appears to be on that will have unusual consideration this session. The bill comes to the Legislature strongly indorsed by state educators generally and has met with the favor of many.

Members interested in organized labor are specially interested in the measures relating to the child labor act of 1913. Some are supporting the recommendation of the special child labor recess committee that the act be given another year trial while others want it amended or repealed. The particular point at issue seems to be those children who are required under the provisions of the act to cease employment in mills and factories.

The workingmen's compensation act of 1912 also is to be a feature of the legislative work. Many amendments have been offered relating to the payments of compensation, medical attendance and the like.

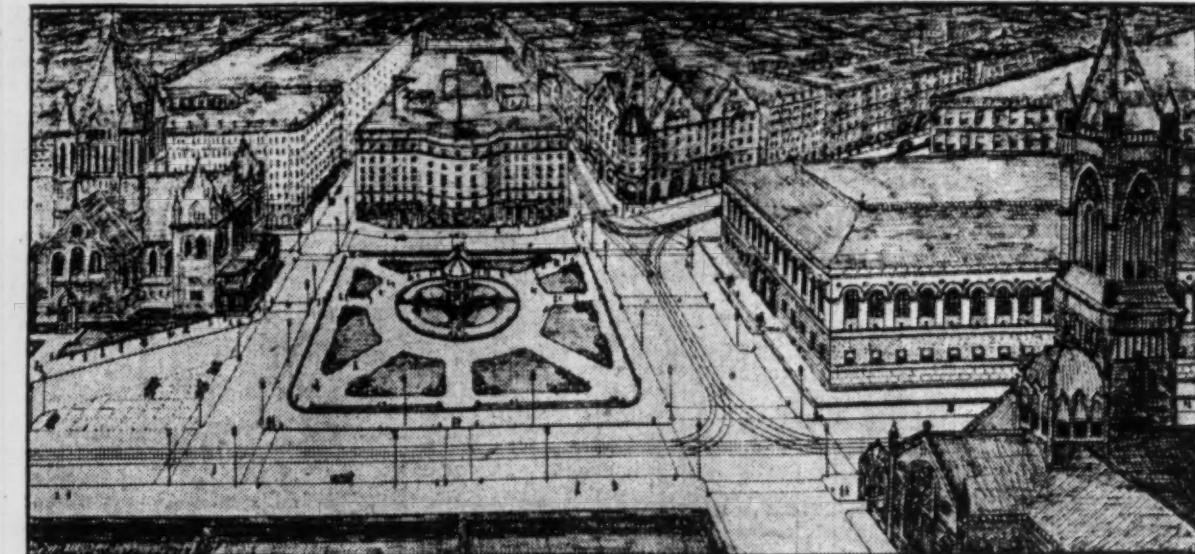
There are plenty of indications at present that the state board of health is to be made an object of much debate. It has strong defenders, but there are apparently more opponents than last year. The object sought by the latter is a reorganization with paid officials at the head.

Among other subjects attracting special interest at the State House are pensions and additional state aid for mothers with children to support, pure milk, statue for Maj. Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, extension of the civil service regulations to county employees, automobile fees, plans of Boston Democrats to increase the size of the Boston city council and school committee and proposed tunnel extensions in Boston.

40,000 CHILDREN IN FARM WORK

MANHATTAN, Kan.—Forty thousand boys and girls in Kansas have been enrolled in the contests carried on by the Kansas Agricultural College in the last seven years, according to J. H. Miller, dean of extension work. Every year 6000 boys and girls become interested in improved agriculture and better homes, says the Kansas City Star. With all that interest, however, Kansas has hardly made a beginning in this big work.

ONE PROPOSED COBLEY SQUARE IMPROVEMENT



Public library at right, Trinity church at left, car tracks changed

RAISED PLAZA IS ADVOCATED AS ORNAMENT

J. E. Harriman Proposes That Copley Square Interior Be Made Rectangular With Temple-Like Building in Center

PLAN IS EXPLAINED

Development of Copley square as a raised plaza with a central figure fashioned after the temples of India, crossed by broad diametrical and diagonal walks intersected by a wide circular promenade about the pagoda-like structure, is proposed by J. Emery Harriman, a Boston engineer.

Mr. Harriman works out his design on the basis of a square, cutting off Huntington avenue at its junction with Dartmouth street, with the exception of that portion at the side of Trinity church. Between this latter section and Boylston street he establishes an automobile stand, raised only slightly above the surrounding street level.

Mr. Harriman believes that the improvement of this great open area as a square would lend dignity to this section of the city, and that the Moorish dome on the temple would blend with the surrounding architecture. The preservation of the diagonal bit of Huntington avenue by Trinity church, in his opinion would set forth the beauty of the square and keep it from becoming an ordinary hollow one.

Copies of his design are to be presented to the public library and the adjacent hotels, as well as to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The drawing is in perspective, looking toward the square from a point supposed to be above Newbury street.

The temple roof is supported by eight pillars, and is of sufficient area and height to include a mezzanine band floor. The main floor is tiled in mosaic, and stone seats form the circle between alternate columns.

Four or five steps down in a circular area surrounding the temple and coming at about the same level as the entrances to the public library and Trinity church. This space is denoted by stone seats encircling it and facing both within and without.

Each side of the seats is a promenade, that without being one or two steps below and on the level of the main plaza. The outside line of seats is built lower accordingly.

The entire plaza is just a couple of steps above the sidewalk surrounding it. Granite seats facing inwardly form the sides of the plaza. These lines of seats are interrupted only by the central and diagonal walks and end in large ornamental stone posts topped by light globes.

Around the inside edge of the plaza is a broad promenade that parallels the sidewalk about the outside. The sectors formed within the plaza by the walks are intended to be treated either in mosaic design or in greenward and shrubbery.

The cross walks connecting the plaza with the opposite sidewalks of surrounding streets are in every case at right angles, thus giving the shortest possible distance. Mr. Harriman maintains that this is as much for the safety of pedestrians as the convenience of automobileists. The walks are well defined by light poles.

Mr. Harriman believes that the grounds about Trinity church should be left within the present confines and not extended to form a second square. He considers one of the features of his arrangement to be the allotment of the triangular space between the church and Boylston street as an automobile parking area.

He has also planned the diametrical walks so that they center on the axes of the public library and the Copley-Plaza hotel. One diagonal leads from the Hotel Westminster to the vicinity of the new station in the Boylston street subway and the other from the junction of Huntington avenue with Dartmouth street to that of Trinity place extended and Boylston street.

Electric car traffic is diverted from Huntington avenue into Dartmouth street, across the front of the library into Boylston street.

CITY CLUB'S HEAD IS ENTERTAINING EARL OF KINTORE

(Continued from page one)

bridge and ferry division of the public works department; Louis E. Kirstein, A. Shuman, Robert Winsor, H. Staples Potter, Edwin D. Mead and former Congressman Samuel W. McCall.

Members of the Boston City Club last night tendered him a dinner. Lord Kintore spoke as chairman of the Anglo-American exposition to be held in London.

He declared that it was indeed in a noble cause in which he came—the cause of peace and particularly the success of this celebration of the centennial during which no differences have been allowed to reach a regrettable termination. Britain and America, united in aim and determined of purpose, what is there they cannot together accomplish? he asked.

The earl declared that the object in creating the Anglo-American exposition is to bring the people of the two countries more into personal touch with each other, so that by forming new and permanent ties of friendship they may know each other still better and by seeing how they can best help each other, to foster the progress of international commerce, which, in the cause of peace, is no small factor.

Samuel J. Elder presided at the dinner. There were present Frederick P. Fish, president of the club; Inry Kiraly of New York, former Ambassador Curtis Guild; Frederick P. Leary, Edward A. Filene, Ernest E. Smith, Charles J. Martel, Prof. William A. Neilson of Harvard and Secretary Charles C. Power of the Massachusetts Panama-Pacific commission.

A message was read from the Duke of Teck, the Queen's brother, and President of the centennial committee.

Toastmaster Elder welcomed Earl Kintore on behalf of the club, and took occasion to emphasize the bonds which, he said, "bind the Anglo-Saxon peoples into an indissoluble whole, and make the only contest between them a rivalry as to which shall serve mankind the best."

Curtis Guild welcomed the guest on behalf of the commonwealth. Ernest E. Smith, representing Mayor Fitzgerald, brought the welcome of the city council. As a memorial of the 100 years of peace he proposed that the old frigate Constitution be imbedded in concrete on the banks of Governors island, at the entrance to the port.

There were further brief addresses by Edwin D. Mead and Professor Neilson.

Earl Kintore was received with rounds of applause. He brought greetings from nearly 2000 members of the general committee, and assured the club that nothing would be spared to continue netted \$1090.23.

MORE B. & M. TRAINS PUT ON; TWO CIRCUITS DISCONTINUED

Sixteen Points of Interrupted Service Regained in Schedule of Portland Division—Needham and Milford Trackage Agreement Given Up—New Routings

Sixteen trains are restored today to the Portland division by the Boston & Maine railroad, while it is announced that, through further cancellation of the trackage agreement between the Boston & Albany and the New Haven, trains over the Needham and Milford circuits in future will be discontinued.

The Boston & Maine road the cal trains to Wakefield Junction at 10:55 a. m. and 3:04 p. m., and the Reading locals leaving Boston at 12:40 noon, and 5:42 p. m. are among the restored. Return trains leave Wakefield Junction at 1:45 p. m. and 5:39 p. m., while from Reading locals leave for Boston at 8:02 a. m. and 3:14 p. m. On the Marblehead branch the train leaving Marblehead at 10:19 p. m., as well as the train leaving Boston for Marblehead at 11:28 p. m. are restored.

The statement in regard to trackage annulment says:

"Beginning on this date trains between Boston and points on the Needham branch circuit will run via West Roxbury, those between Boston and points on the Milford branch will run via Franklin only. The schedules will be definitely announced in a few days."

New Haven officials announce that the action of the road is in deference to the views of the department of justice and the interstate commerce commission, by which all trackage rights held by the New Haven over the Boston & Albany, except between Fitchburg & Boston, via South Framingham, are considered im-

COMMANDERS ARE TO ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

Officers for 1914 will be elected by the Past Commanders Association, Massachusetts division, Sons of Veterans, U. S. A. Friday night at the Revere house. At the same place Thursday night the Sons of Veterans Club will meet.

Installations of officers will be conducted Tuesday night by Division Commander H. H. Hale at camp 67, Abington; by Department Commander Ames of the G. A. R. at the Lexington camp, and by Commander Bottig of camp 12 at camp 140, Cohasset.

Past Division Commander Upham will install officers of camp 135, Ashby, on Wednesday night.

The Grand Army Club will hold ladies' night Thursday night at the Revere house. Division Commander Hale will be a guest. At the McKinley day observance of the Woman's Relief Corps Thursday afternoon Division Commander Hale will be present.

In charge of the district aides, the annual inspection of camps of the Sons of Veterans is to be held at the last meeting in February or the first in March.

WILLIAMS ALUMNI DINE THURSDAY

Members of the Williams Alumni Association of Boston will hold their twenty-seventh annual dinner at the Exchange Club, 22 Batterymarch street, on Thursday night at 6:30 o'clock.

Among the guests will be Harry A. Garfield '85, president of Williams College; Maj. Henry L. Higgins, Rollin Lynde Hartt '92, Fred Daly, Yale '11, and Clark Williams '92, president of the Williams Club of New York. The Rev. Carroll Perry '90 will be toastmaster.

PLANS COMPLETED FOR THE INAUGURATION OF MR. CURLEY

Inaugural ceremonies of James M. Curley as mayor of Boston will take place in Faneuil hall Monday morning, Feb. 2, at 10:30 o'clock. The hall will open early and from 10 o'clock on the beginning of the exercises an orchestral concert will entertain the guests, who will be admitted by ticket only. The Rev. Joseph M. Gallagher will offer prayer. The oath of office will be administered by Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Arthur Prentice Rugg. Guests will include Sheriff John Quinn, Jr., and deputy sheriffs, who will appear in uniform as escort to Chief Justice Rugg, also former mayors of the city and members of the town council.

Promptly at 10:30, following the musical program, the city councilmen will appear on the stage and will meet with Walter Ballantyne, senior member as

inaugurated in Faneuil hall.

WOMEN IN POLITICS PRAISED BY SENATOR FROM MINNESOTA

who made a living from illegal practices, or the bosses of political parties.

Over 500 people crowded into the large banquet hall of the hotel listened for more than an hour to the oratory of the senator from Minnesota.

Gov. Aram J. Pothier, who had expected to be present, was unable to attend the meeting, and Mayor Joseph H. Gainer also sent his regrets. Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott, who had been announced as one of the speakers, also telegraphed at the last minute her inability to be present.

1543 Fur Muffs
941 Fur Sets

846 Fur Coats
117 Fur-Lined Coats



Announcing, for Monday, Our Most Important Sale of

The kind of FURS you want—Coats, Muffs, Scarfs and Sets—Every piece carrying our warranty—Every price at least a HALF off—

Of course, furs are cheap now everywhere.

But the BEST furs—the choice pelts, the carefully-made and skillfully-fashioned garments—are never easily secured for much less than their worth. They are never so plentiful as to become a drug on the market.

This is why we waited until NOW to make our supreme effort of the season. This is why our expert spent the best part of last week in New York weeding out the furs we want from the unlimited quantity of furs that are to be had in that market at cut prices.

We wanted only choice furs—furs that we can sell with pride—and we got them.

We wanted these furs to sell at HALF the prices that would have been fair in December. And we got them.

3087 Fur Pieces

Selected from the Stocks of 16 New York Manufacturers of Fine Furs

Please note, we say "selected." This is seldom true of the stock offered in an underprice sale.

There is hardly anything in furs that is fashionable and on general sale that cannot be supplied in this sale at half or less than half its early season price. Every section of the Fur Shops is interested from Fur-Lined Coats to Misses' and Girls' Furs.

Though prices are all less than usual wholesale prices, "quality" still stands out as the dominant feature of this Fur Sale.

Preparations have been made to take care of a very large business in the usual adequate Filenes way. Stock will be carefully grouped by kind and by price, that customers may quickly see what is available at the price they wish to pay.

We expect and are entitled to our largest fur business of the year in this sale. It will continue throughout the week.

(DAYLIGHT FUR SHOPS—SIXTH FLOOR)

While the sale stock is enormous, we might easily make it twice as large, had we cared less for quality and more for quantity. We preferred to do the weeding ourselves rather than leave it for the customer to do.

Among the Women's Clubs of State

Presidents and secretaries of clubs connected with the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs will be entertained by the Brightelmstone Club of Allston at the clubhouse, 541 Cambridge street, on the afternoon of Feb. 2. The program is in charge of the music committee.

Under the auspices of the household economics department, the third in the series of "Talks to Homemakers" will be given Wednesday in Perkins hall, 264 Boylston street. Mrs. Mary Schenk Woolman will speak on "How to Know Fabrics." There will at that time be a textile exhibit. Following the lecture, opportunity will be given for questions and discussion.

Karshish Club of Malden was entertained Tuesday afternoon in Louise hall when Herbert W. Gleason of Boston gave an illustrated lecture on "Our National Parks." Mrs. Charles R. Magee, president of the club, presided. The speaker urged the conservation of all of the national parks for park purposes. A social hour followed.

Maine State Club ladies of Malden entertained at a gentlemen's night Tuesday evening in Malden auditorium, when a program in which members of the club participated was given. Miss Helen Baker was the soloist and those taking part in the chorus were Mrs. L. E. Bennett, Mrs. E. G. De Wolfe, Mrs. Linwood Gamage, Mrs. Earle Gardner, Mrs. L. F. Higgins, Mrs. F. C. Joyce, Mrs. Harold Mason, Mrs. Ida Maxfield, Mrs. W. L. Taylor, Mrs. Margaret Stiles, Miss Marion Carleton, Miss Mildred Carnegie, Miss Sara Chase, Miss Salina Emerson, Miss Ruth Nelson, Miss Grace Nelson, Miss Myrtle Ransom, Miss Arline Russell, Miss Cora Russell, Miss Ethel Scribner, Miss Mora Scouges, Miss Freda Stevens and Miss Clara Thorp. A sketch was given by Mrs. Charlotte Mower, Mrs. George Quimby, Miss Lillian Walmsley and Miss Natalie Osgood. Mrs. F. D. Randall delivered an address. Musical selections were given by Miss Carrie V. Malcolm. Refreshments were served.

The January meeting of the Plymouth Reading Club of Malden was held Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. George M. Chisholm, 109 Plymouth road, and Miss Laura Wilson was a joint hostess. A luncheon was served, the dining room being decorated with red and white carnations and poinsettias. At the business meeting following it was voted to hold the annual gentlemen's night Feb. 28 at the residence of Mrs. Edgar S. Tobin of Nowell road, Melrose Highlands.

On Wednesday evening at the Business Women's Club, 144 Bowdoin street, opposite the State House, the class of 1894 of the Boston Girls' High school will hold its annual reunion. Dinner will be followed by the business meeting, singing by Mrs. Louise Holden Whitaker, an address by Mrs. J. T. Brennan on her work among the state's wards, and an assembly. The committee in charge consists of Mrs. Maude Rafuse Phelps, Mrs. Emily Frazer Brennan, Miss Frances A. Goell and Miss Clarissa Hovey.

A large gathering of members and friends attended the twenty-first annual guest night of the Dorchester Woman's Club, Tuesday evening in the club house on Center street. Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt, the president, extended a welcome to guests and members, and then gave a brief outline of the club's ideals and work. The hospitality committee had charge of the reception. In the receiving line with the president, Mrs. Arthur H. Merritt, were Arthur H. Merritt, the three vice-presidents, Mrs. Leonard G. Roberts, Mrs. Edward Baker Wilder and Mrs. Frank Ford Hill, and the artists of the evening, Mrs. Maud Getchell, Mrs. Cora Gosh Brooks, and Anthony Tuvello. After the reception a collation was served. The pourers were Mrs. Charles Ripley, founder of the club, Mrs. B. Red Wales, a charter member, Mrs. Joseph B. Sanford, treasurer of the club, and Mrs. Henry S. Bean, chairman of the franchise.

Newtonville Woman's Guild Tuesday acted as hostess to the representatives of 30 woman's clubs in observance of presidents day. After listening to contralto solo by Miss Marguerite Harding of Boston, accompanied by Mrs. Baker, the members heard an address by Herbert F. Gleason. A reception under the direction of Mrs. Anderson and her assistants of the social committee was held previous to the lecture with Mrs. Palmer, president, Mrs. Jones, first vice-president, and Mrs. Byers, treasurer of the guild, receiving. The social following the program was given by the industrial committee, Mrs. Wheaton, chairman.

At the regular board meeting of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs held Monday in Newtonville, Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Boston poster committee against alcohol, addressed the members.

The last meeting of the Newton Highlands Shakespeare Club was held at the residence of Mrs. E. J. Smith, Hyde street. The work was in charge of Mrs. Herbert Drew who conducted a review of "Cymbeline." She made a comparison of "Cymbeline" and Hamlet.

At this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Newton Highlands, held at the residence of Mrs. Samuel L. Eaton, Lake avenue, Miss Chastine L. Cushing reviewed the career of Booker T. Washington. Mrs. F. A. O'Connor spoke of the many women poets of the country. Mrs. M. V. Groeswold read three of Lucy Larcom's poems. Mrs. William M. Mick read a poem, "Helen Keller," by Sted-

man, and Mrs. C. H. Keeler read "The World I Am Passing Through," by Lydia Maria Child and "Hans Heitman's Party" by Charles Godfrey Leland. Mrs. Mick closed with "The Hymn to the Beautiful," by R. H. Stoddard.

Waltham Mothers' Club held a regular session in Fales house Wednesday afternoon in which the special call of the program was Miss Ruth Garland's dramatic recital of "When Knighthood Was in Flower," as arranged for and presented by Julie Marlowe. Following the customary routine business, the program was opened by a piano recital, introducing a group of three selections, by Miss Pauline Yetten. An executive board meeting will be held at the home of the president on Monday afternoon.

On the evening of Jan. 29, a special meeting of the Roslindale Community Club has been arranged to take place in the Unitarian church. Mrs. Robert A. Woods will speak on "Working for Our Local Communities in a Spirit of Patriotism." Mrs. Walter M. Whittemore is chairman of the committee in charge. There will be music by an orchestra of boy students. The choral class of the club, organized by Mrs. Edward Packard, the president, is making plans for a concert in the spring. The work is under the supervision of its recently elected officers, Mrs. C. P. Raymond, secretary; Mrs. Ethel Raasch Holbrook, treasurer; Mrs. Maurice Flanagan, librarian; and F. H. Shackle, pianist and director. The operetta, "Sylvia," will be given on Feb. 2 and 3 under the direction of Mrs. Packard, chairman of the music committee, and James Gilbert, who will act as coach.

Quest and Question Club of Waltham will meet with Mrs. Nellie Hart on Highland avenue, Winthrop, Tuesday, when Mrs. Alice Neilson will be the speaker.

Homer B. Hurlbert spoke on "How America May Avoid War" at the guest of the Riverside Club of Saugus Tuesday last. Mrs. Anna B. Ludden was hostess of the evening. At the next meeting of the club there will be a reading by Mrs. Bella N. Taylor of "Kenilworth."

Mrs. Ralph M. Kirkland, founder and present regent of the Minute Men chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, will be entertained at a reception on the tenth anniversary of her regency at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Kellogg, an honorary member, 854 Beacon street, on Jan. 29. State officers including Mrs. George O. Jenkins, the regent, Mrs. Charles G. Chick, vice-regent and Mrs. Charles H. Bond, vice-president general of the national organization, will assist Mrs. Kirtland and Mrs. Kellogg in the receiving line.

Wednesday morning, members of the Newton Social Science Club began a series of three meetings to be devoted to "Constitutional Development." A paper was read at the meeting by Mrs. Frances Hornbrook on the career of Alexander Hamilton.

Melrose Woman's Club will have a speaker at a special meeting next Thursday afternoon Professor Cushing of the Salem Normal school who is to give a stereopticon lecture on India. On Feb. 4 the club will have as speakers McGregor Jenkins, who will speak on "The Making of a Magazine."

East Boston club members listened to the first of a series of opera talks to be given by Havrah W. L. Hubbard of the Boston Opera House at their meeting on Tuesday evening. He had for his subject "The Tales of Hoffmann." Floyd M. Baxter interpreted several portions of the music. On Jan. 30 the club will observe guest night.

The Women's Civic League of Winthrop held a special meeting Tuesday in Library hall. The proposed bylaws are now practically complete. Considerable time was given to the question of registration, which takes place in February. The league has devised plans to arouse the citizens to exercise the right of franchise.

The T. T. O. Club of Wakefield was entertained on Tuesday afternoon by Mrs. Arthur G. Walton at her Lakeside residence and Mr. Hemenway of the Apollo quartet and Mrs. Hemenway, soloist of the Park Street church, Boston, gave arias and duets from operas. Mr. Hemenway also played cello selections. The club will have a book-review afternoon with Mrs. R. B. French of Summit avenue, next Thursday.

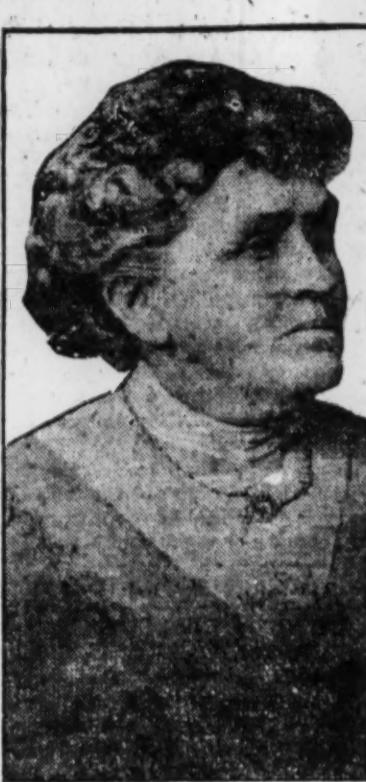
Guest day was observed at this week's meeting of the Monday Club of Wakefield, with Mrs. Percival B. Evans of Lawrence street as hostess. Mrs. John A. Haskell had charge of the program and presented Miss Elizabeth Gleason of Wakefield, a former supervisor of music. Miss Gleason spoke on the music of Germany, Russia and France and sang. Mrs. Evans accompanied her on the piano and afterward, with Mrs. George W. Richards, gave piano and organ duets. The club is planning an entertainment for the local Italian mission, to be given in the near future.

Miss Lucy Friday of Wellesley will talk on "The Juvenile Court in Baltimore" at the current events meeting of the Wellesley Woman's Union, to be held Tuesday. Mrs. F. H. Byrkit and Mrs. B. W. Guernsey will be the hostesses.

Members of the Reading Woman's Club enjoyed an art afternoon yesterday and listened to a lecture on that subject by Mrs. Catherine Thore, a graduate of the Boston Normal Art school. She exhibited arts and crafts and basketry specimens. The biography

of Helen Keller was studied by the book-lovers' class at the meeting with Mrs. Elizabeth Totter of 7 Ash street, on Monday, and by the Shakespearean class on Tuesday with Mrs. Willard S. Roberts of Summer avenue.

Monday evening, in Henry A. Moore hall, and parlors of the Y. M. C. A., the Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville observed their annual gentlemen's night



MRS. ETTA BROWNE QUIMBY
President Daughters of Maine Club of Somerville

"Tree in Wellesley" in the Mangus Club Mrs. Henry Eaton, Mrs. Harry Maynard, Mrs. Fred Eaton, Mrs. George Gohlke and Mrs. Parker Oviatt sang "Cousin Jedidiah" and the "Sleighing Song." Miss Isadore Rogers was the accompanist. The affair was in charge of the entertainment and social committee of the club.

About 100 members and invited guests attended the seventh regular entertainment of the Lexington Outlook Club last Tuesday in the hall of the Lexington Old Belfry Club. Richard Burton gave a talk on "The Drama of Today." Mrs. Fowle read an invitation for the members to attend a meeting of the Waltham College Club in Asbury Temple in that city this evening when Mary Antin is to give an address. Mrs. Jay O. Richards, chairman; Mrs. Charles R. Putnam, Mrs. A. L. Burr, Mrs. Arthur B. Tenney and Mrs. Edward D. Sawyer of the house committee were in charge of the afternoon.

"The Mountain Whites" was the subject of the last meeting of the Tourist Club of Lexington in the home of Mrs. Edwin F. Forbes at 3 Chandler street, Lexington, on Monday afternoon. The program for the day was under the direction of Mrs. George Walter Spaulding, president of the Lexington Mothers' Council. She read extracts from James Lane Allen's book, entitled "The Blue Grass Region," after which a short story by Craddock on "Higher Level" was given by Mrs. Spaulding. She also reviewed Grace Cook's book, entitled "The Power and the Glory." A social hour followed.

Miss Elizabeth E. Boit invited the Book and Thimble Club of Wakefield to her Prospect street, mansion on Monday. Owing to the absence of Mrs. Harry B. Wheeler, the discussion of current events was postponed and Mrs. Robert M. Stettson took up the opera "Carmen." Next Monday evening the club will have a gentlemen's night at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Clarence G. Howes.

The regular meeting of the Mattapanock Woman's Club of South Boston was held in the Hawes Unitarian church parlors last Saturday. The afternoon was under the department of social science, chairman, Mrs. Richard F. Ritchie. The musical program consisted of selections on the piano followed by solos from Miss Ella Mae Garvin. Mrs. Ritchie introduced Mrs. A. J. George of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Further Extension of Woman's Suffrage, who spoke on the work of her association.

Under the auspices of the health department of the Medford Woman's Club a reception on the tenth anniversary of her regency at the home of Mrs. Edward H. Kellogg, an honorary member, 854 Beacon street, on Jan. 29. State officers including Mrs. George O. Jenkins, the regent, Mrs. Charles G. Chick, vice-regent and Mrs. Charles H. Bond, vice-president general of the national organization, will assist Mrs. Kirtland and Mrs. Kellogg in the receiving line.

Last Tuesday evening the members and friends of the Old Powder House Club of Somerville gathered in Unitarian hall where the "Meistersingers" entertained. The stage represented scenes in camp. The evening was in charge of the president, Miss Ella L. Raymond. After the entertainment refreshments were served under the auspices of the hospitality committee.

At the last meeting of the Heptorean Club of Somerville LeFahd T. Powers entertained with a reading from John Galsworthy's play "The Pigeon." William J. Burns, who was scheduled for that date, being unable to keep his appointment, William Gustafson, Jr., was the soloist of the afternoon with Mrs. Linda Cohen, accompanist. For the closing talk given by Havrah W. L. Hubbard, Jan. 27, before the Heptorean Club and Somerville Woman's Club, the subject will be "The Meistersingers," instead of the opera previously announced.

At the Fityedward bungalow, Kennebunk road, Winter Hill, last Saturday the Colonial Club of Somerville held its regular meeting when William H. Bain of the Boston Chamber of Commerce gave a lecture on New Zealand illustrated with the stereopticon. On Feb. 21 the club will hold a midwinter carnival, which will be under the direction of the Woman's Club of Clinton.

Boston Wellesley College Club met last Saturday at the home of Prof. Vida Scudder in Wellesley, where a reception was tendered some of the newer members of the faculty. The following spoke: Miss Helen Hughes of the English department on "An Outsider's Impressions of Wellesley"; Miss Louise Fargo Brown of the history department on the purpose and work of "The Association of Instructors and Officers" of the college; Miss Eleanor Wood of the Biblical history department on "The Relation of the College to the Outside" and Miss Myrtilla Avery, of the art department on "Changes at College," from the point of view of an alumna returning to her alma mater.

Conducted by the president, Mrs. Lucy C. Wales, the regular meeting of the Philaleians of Braintree was held in Cochato hall Tuesday. Mrs. Martha C. Fuller of Middle street will serve as director for two years in the place of Mrs. Fannie W. Powers who has resigned. Mrs. Frederick Folsom presided at the piano and sang a group of American Indian songs. The topic of the afternoon was "Woman Suffrage." Mrs. George W. Pfeiffer of Allston presented the argument against suffrage and Mrs. Marion Booth Kelley of Cambridge spoke for suffrage.

An old-fashioned festival was held last Saturday evening in the Sudbury town hall, under the direction of the Sudbury Woman's Club. The entertainment opened with songs by William Webster of Marlboro in costume, accompanied on the piano by Mrs. Harry Maynard of Sudbury. Miss Florence Oliver of Maynard, clarinetist, accompanied by his sister, Mrs. Clara Buzzell, played selections. Dressed in special costumes,

the author of the lines and episodes was Mrs. Isabella Fiske Conant, and the originator of the dances, Mrs. Anna Eastman Frost. The committee in charge were: Executive committee, Mrs. Edward Fletcher Stevens, Mrs. Josiah Holmes Goddard, Mrs. Gilbert N. Jones and Mrs. J. Murray Quincy; costume committee, Mrs. John D. Hardy, chairman; Mrs. Fred T. Allen, Mrs. Frank Barnes, Mrs. A. C. Coe, Mrs. Francis Cutting, Mrs. William Dunlop, Mrs. Edwin Gilmore, Mrs. Carlos B. Moore, Mrs. Frank G. Morse, Mrs. Joseph Peabody, Mrs. Allen Parker, Mrs. Frederick Phipps and Mrs. Theodore Rollins; stage committee, Mrs. Walter Hersey, chairman; Miss Lydia Hyde and Mrs. Thomas West, publicity committee, Mrs. Henry P. Smith, chairman; Miss Jessie E. Brangs and Mrs. E. W. Perkins; property manager, Miss Florence C. Hyde. There will be an extra meeting of the club on Wednesday.

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Merchants See Trade Growth

In many of the interviews on the state of business and the trade outlook sent to the Monitor, mention is made of the influence of local conditions as a contributing and sometimes a controlling factor. The latter is said to be true in the great farming districts, where the farmers are the purchasers of the commodities manufactured or brought from other markets to supply their needs. Good crops in such districts mean prosperity, but at the same time the banks need money in order to supply the demands for moving the cereals to the greater markets. Thus the interest in national stability is inescapably interwoven with district or regional conditions. In the answers to the following questions the almost invariable conclusion is a declaration that the ensuing year promises prosperity:

1. Has your business increased compared with that of a year ago?
2. To what extent?
3. How many employees have you added to your force?
4. What do you consider the main reason for present conditions?
5. What in your opinion is necessary to bring about greater business activity?
6. What is your opinion of the outlook for 1914?

Hardware Show Increase

DECATUR, Ill.—C. M. Hurst, president of Morehouse & Wells Company, jobbers of hardware, said 1913 business had increased about 5 per cent. The average was about the same in employees.

Mr. Hurst said that what depreciation there was in this region had been caused very largely by purely local reasons.

They were in the center of a strong agricultural district, the main products of which were corn, oats and hay. The hay crop was nearly a total failure. The oats crop was about 25 per cent of normal and the corn crop about 50 per cent of normal. However, he observed, the increased value in the corn production, to a large extent, made up for the loss in that direction, but they had the conditions of a practical loss of two of the three main crops. This was something he declared, that did not happen in this vicinity very many times in a quarter of a century.

He said the normal production of the soil was the one prime necessity to bring about greater business activity in this locality. This meant a larger business for the railroad and that, in turn, employs a larger number of men, giving unusual activity to the railroad shops located here. They felt more hopeful regarding the outlook, Mr. Hurst added; they had a large amount of wheat out which was coming on nicely, interest rates on money were being reduced and they were looking for a tremendous benefit from the new currency bill.

Charles J. Stewart, president and treasurer, Decatur Ice Cream Co., Inc., said their business for 1913 increased about 20 per cent over 1912, and they had added six employees.

They considered the main reason for the present financial conditions due entirely to unrest brought out by change of administration, and uncertainty as to the results of the legislation that had been enacted, and was being enacted. It was also the opinion of Mr. Stewart that it was necessary first to be grateful for what they had done, that the present administration was showing the amount of intelligence that it was, and to know that they would not pass any laws that would injure legitimate business. It was his opinion, too, that, just as soon as things were shaken down a little, and became adjusted on more solid foundations, prosperity for 1914 would be very great. They were very optimistic for the coming season, even in the face of new competition coming into the field, and believing that there was plenty of room for all, and that they would receive their share of this business, they looked forward to a large business in 1914.

Saddlery Optimistic

HASTINGS, Neb.—The J. H. Haney Company, wholesale saddlery, reports that its business has increased 10 per cent. The crop outlook is good according to the company's view and it is looking forward to its best year in business.

Store Shows No Increase

LINCOLN, Neb.—E. W. Wilson, superintendent of the Rudge & Guenzel Company, department store, says the business of the company has not increased and that no employees have been added to the force. The cause of the conditions he lays to crop failure in the southern half of Nebraska and uncertainty in regard to financial matters. He thinks business will continue steady and possibly improve.

Nebraska Business Good

LINCOLN, Neb.—C. D. Traphagen, president and treasurer of the State Journal Company says the business of his company has increased to the extent sufficient to indicate that activity brings growth. A limited number of employees have been added to the force.

Business activity in the state, he says, is largely dependent on the crops in the immediate locality, because the resources are wholly agricultural. While not a 100 per cent crop in 1913, it was so satisfactory on the whole that it did not reflect itself in inactivity.

In his opinion a change in the attitude of the people of the nation as to the power of any particular legislation to make in and of itself so-called inactivity, is necessary to bring about better business. He says there is no reason that Nebraska should not continue to provide the business as it has been doing during the last so-called prosperous years.

Shoe Man Optimistic

OMAHA, Neb.—Robert Rosenberg, secretary and treasurer of the Drexel Shoe Company, says the business of the

firm has increased 5 per cent over last year. Two employees have been added to the force. He thinks the outlook for a good business year is favorable.

Business Outlook Good

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—C. K. Mixter, treasurer of the Rock Island Stove Company, says the business of the firm has increased 5 per cent and that there has been no increase or decrease in the number of employees. He considers the main reason for present conditions is the uncertainty relative to the effect of the tariff and currency laws. Confidence in the administration is what is needed to bring about greater business activity in his opinion.

Stationery Business Drops

SPOKANE, Wash.—Joseph A. Borden, treasurer of the Shaw & Borden Company, stationers, printers and engravers, says there has been a falling off in his business of about 15 per cent from the previous year, and as compared with 1910, about the time of the beginning of the depression, the falling off in volume is about 25 per cent. He says the normal force during prosperous business conditions includes 100 persons, but this has been reduced approximately 20 per cent to meet the falling off in business.

In his opinion, what is needed in the bringing about of greater business activity is for all people to get over their feeling of apprehension and know the fact that never in the history of the country were the resources better than now. Mr. Borden forecasts improved conditions this year.

Increased Activity Expected

CHICAGO—C. A. Peterson of the Peterson Linotyping Company, 531-537 Plymouth place, said that the volume of his firm's business in 1913 was not up to what it was in 1912. He said it was about 10 per cent less. No addition of help was hired. Mr. Peterson considered uncertainty as to the effect of the new tariff law as retarding the development of new business. To bring about greater business activity he thought the expected good result of the currency legislation and the apparent failure of the tariff to affect business noticeably would be potent factors of the outlook for 1914. Mr. Peterson said: "I expect a good year; it has started well, and I have no doubt that by the end of the year there will be increased activity in all lines of business."

Outlook Called Bright

LA CROSSE, Wis.—C. J. Felber, head of the E. R. Barron Company, retail dry goods, said business had increased 7 per cent. About six employés had been added. Reason for the advance he held to be increased prosperity as shown in agricultural statistics. He said sluggish business conditions result from the "pessimism of the unemployed." The outlook, he believed was good.

Conditions About the Same

CAMDEN, N. J.—Estabrook Pen Company, Mr. Wood, said business compared to a year ago was about the same. The first half of 1913, it was said, was good and that had carried them along through later poor months. No new employees, it was stated, had been taken on; they had laid off few so as to maintain the wages of the rest, which seemed low compared to the cost of living.

Present conditions were attributed to the attitude of the federal and state governments to business. As to the outlook for 1914 it was said that they could not tell just what might be expected.

Analyzing Conditions

CHICAGO—A. C. Bartlett, president of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co., hardware, said business had increased compared with a year ago 8 to 10 per cent. On account of some improved methods, he said they had not added to their force.

Mr. Bartlett, in discussion of the situation, reiterated opinions made public Jan. 1. "The sudden clogging of the wheels of commerce," he said, "is due to a strenuous and somewhat frantic effort to right the wrongs which exist in business and to right them all at once.

The questionable business methods which the government has permitted and tacitly encouraged in the past it is trying to wipe off the slate in the present with one stroke of the sponge.

Business men and people generally must possess themselves in patience until the slate is comparatively clean; until the new machinery of government is properly adjusted, and all unnecessary parts, old or new—including a surplus of cranks—carefully eliminated.

"No one is more anxious to have the field of life's activities made clean and needless than is every right-minded, honorable business man; but he is hoping that in exterminating the thistles, too much of the good grain may not be destroyed by an excess of zeal and a lack of sound judgment.

"There is no occasion for worry. A great deal of patience, combined with a little optimism, is all that is required to make the situation comfortable."

Leroy Kramer of the Pullman company, said that their business was slightly better than a year ago and the number of employees about the same. He could not attempt to give a reason for the present conditions; too many elements enter into consideration. It was the opinion of all their company, he said, that the outlook for the coming year was brighter than had been the realization of the past.

J. J. Walser, president the Goss Printing Press Company, said that compared with a year ago their business had decreased. The decrease, he said, had not been sudden or extensive but continuous and the force had been reduced.

Mr. Walser thought the growth of business, and price of all goods, had increased for a considerable number of years until it had reached a peak from which it must recede to a point where prices would attract orders, or it, must continue to rise still further, in which case the rise would continue only a short period and the recession be then even greater.

To extend activity Mr. Walser deemed

it best to go slow and save money on which to further expand the business of the country.

Prospects Favorable

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—William Fetzer, treasurer of the William Fetzer Company, manufacturers of implements, had experienced no increase in business, yet declared prospects favorable. Detrimental financing and dishonest trust conditions he held to be the reason for present conditions. He appealed for honesty in business and justice to the independent interests. The outlook he considered good.

Mr. Lochman of Lochman Bros., jewelers, said business had shown a reasonable increase. Greater confidence was needed said he and the outlook was good.

B. A. Lange, retail clothier, reported a fair increase. He spoke of local labor troubles, crop failure and general depression. He said the country needed time to adjust itself to the new laws. He did not think the outlook was bright.

F. C. Schwedtman of Racine-Satellite Company, farm implements, said business had decreased 33 per cent. He had to lay off nearly 50 per cent of his sales force. At the factory, he had taken in a great deal of work at considerably lower prices than normal, simply to keep the factory employees going full force during the winter. It would be necessary to reduce employees and hours materially before March 1, he said. The main reason for conditions he declared to be: Inimical legislation in the Canadian northwest provinces last year which materially reduced the sales for engine plows, tightness of the money market, poor crop conditions in Missouri, Indiana, Kansas, parts of Illinois, Nebraska and Oklahoma. He believed what was needed was less worry and impatience on the part of bankers, manufacturers and business men generally; less "scare heads" on the front page of daily papers and more hope and confidence in the editorial columns; better understanding and greater cooperation between employers and workers; greater study on the part of lawmakers of the actual needs of the country. He concluded: "We need to think right, act moderately good year."

Trade Volume Grows

WASHINGTON, D. C.—S. W. Woodward, proprietor of Woodward & Lothrop,

one of the largest department stores here, says that the volume of trade has increased an average amount over that of 1912. He has added no employees to his force. Mr. Woodward believes the principal reason for present conditions is agitation over the tariff. He adds that prospects for 1914 seem bright.

Peoria Has Good Year

PEORIA, Ill.—Willis Evans, executive secretary Peoria Association of Commerce, said "Peoria was exceedingly prosperous during 1913. It was Peoria's best year. Our bank clearings were over \$188,000,000, about \$11,000,000 increase over 1912. All of the retail stores, wholesale houses, jobbing houses and manufacturing concerns did a larger business. Our revenue collections were larger by \$3,000,000 than the previous year and that includes grain business. The new factories located in the city of Peoria the last year or year and a half—located here because of advantages and not because of bonus in any form—have added upwards of 600 men to the working force of the city of Peoria. Factories which laid up a little bit during the holidays have resumed, after taking their inventory. This was the annual closing down, so called, but it was not felt so keenly this year as in previous years and business this week has resumed at normality and will be increased steadily as the spring opens.

"Fundamentally, Peoria is a good, substantial business city, no boom at any time, but a steady, continuous pushing on the part of Peoria business men and on the part of the city as a whole. We must admit that the enactment of the tariff currency law, income tax law has cleared the atmosphere. I am not going into the merits of this but the fact that the constructive legislation is out of the road, has made a larger confidence and general stimulation all along the line. Peoria firms and Peoria banks today, report easier money. I am not inclined to credit this legislation or the fact that this legislation is out of the way, with Peoria's good condition, because Peoria stands on her own footing and is bound to progress.

"That which would disturb prospective business activity would be the opening of new subjects before Congress, in my judgment. President Wilson hinted the other day that we had enough constructive legislation for the present and if he maintains that position 1914 will be the best year in history. In Peoria, the prospects for 1914 are the brightest in 20 years. The people are enthusiastic, have faith in Peoria, are confident of the fact, are cooperative and this co-operation, productive of faith and confidence, is unloading money which is being invested in buildings and other business enterprises. No less than four 10-story buildings are under contract for 1914 and two or three more in contemplation. I am only speaking of those I know definitely about. Factories are planning for new buildings and have increased the output. Wholesale houses are figuring on new buildings and larger trade. Peoria in general is enlarging her area of business, retail, wholesale, manufacturing and jobbing. Most conservative business men agree with me that 1914 will be Peoria's triumphant year."

Box and Box Shooks

PORLAND, Me.—George L. Croxan, secretary and treasurer of the Champion Coated Paper Mills, the largest paper mill in this country, said his business had not increased. He declared it had decreased about 40 per cent, and his number of employés had been reduced 15 per cent. Mr. Randall thought the causes of the alleged depression were tariff revision and currency reform. Several saw no reason for greater activity except in the national progress of business. Mr. Randall said a higher protective tariff and less political activity would make business more active. He saw a very slow readjustment with a tendency towards improvement.

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Increases by Half

AUBURN, Me.—R. M. Lunn, treasurer of Lunn & Sweet Shoe Company, said business had increased 50 per cent, and about 100 had been added to the force. E. McEneely in all departments had caused the improvement, he said, and confidence was needed for further expansion. From his standpoint, the outlook was very good.

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Week's Review of American Events

On Jan. 3 and again on Jan. 10 the Monitor in its review made mention of the differences between the mining companies in the Michigan copper district and the members of the Western Federation of Miners. If there were no factions there would be no strife, and though the Monitor's effort was to state the case fairly to both sides, as well as to take into account the interest of the great party to all labor disputes, namely the public, correspondents inform us that the review has misrepresented the conditions. Nothing is more regrettable, for the motto of the Monitor is "To injure no man, but to bless all mankind."

The newspapers of the upper Michigan peninsula are rather drastic with their contemporaries in the southern end of the state over the same condition, and from out the district comes a cry for justice. Surely the great news services of the country which have representatives in the district can be of assistance not only to the newspaper public, but to the harassed district, and answer the question, "What are the facts?"

The Monitor Is Anxious to Help

When the Monitor was established by Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, it was with the idea among other things of carrying a healing message to communities torn by dissensions, whether these be civic, political or industrial. To the Michigan copper country, employers, present employees, federation men and interested citizens alike, we offer the teachings of the Golden Rule; of the press of the nation we ask that they do not forget the Golden Rule. Without a foundation that looks to the brotherhood of man, no community can continuously enjoy peace and prosperity. Mere business acumen will not rear an ideal district, county, state or nation. Sheer intellectuality finds the civilization of ancient Greece among the world's great ruins. Babylon failed. In fact, if anything is to endure, the regions of higher motives which alone take account of the true well-being of society must be penetrated. Justice is found in a snow-white setting of self-denial, well-wishing, fairness, honesty, forgiveness. With this only, governments will endure, commerce can succeed and man will love his brother-man.

Conditions in Copper Region

We have it on the authority of the Daily Mining Gazette of Houghton, Mich., that public opinion on this strike has been misguided and that misrepresentation through the press has been general. According to this authority, when the federation demanded recognition it represented not more than 25 per cent of the workers of the district, and of this fraction one fifth were members of local socialist groups, were newcomers, not naturalized, not home-owners or permanent citizens. We are told that the mining country dislike Moyer, chief of the federation, that working conditions at Houghton and therabouts may not be ideal but are better than in any camp in which the federation has assumed control; that the average wage paid is higher than that paid anywhere else in the middle West; that the people are more prosperous and a larger percentage have savings accounts or own or are acquiring homes. This authority states under date of Jan. 18 that 10,000 men are now employed, as compared with 14,300 when the strike was called; and the people of the copper country have stood fast and won their battle for law and order, peace and prosperity, home and country, in a contest that has been not between capital and labor but between law and anarchy.

Some Facts From Report

As some confirmation of this view our attention is called to the report to Governor Ferry by the Copper Country Commercial Club, following an investigation carried on by this organization in October as to the true conditions involved in the strike. The club committee arrived at the conclusion that the mine managers would not recognize the Western Federation of Miners, that no minimum wage applicable to all mines in the district could be established with justice to all parties, that the one-man drill had come to stay; also that the establishment of an eight-hour day ought to receive the serious consideration of men and operators, and that some attempt ought to be made to provide an adequate method whereby the employee could have perfectly free access to the management for the purpose of presenting grievances, without fear of discrimination or discharge. Representatives of the club thereafter reported that they had met the representatives of the mining companies, and secured an agreement whereby the companies would undertake the establishment of an eight-hour day for all underground employees, and also a regular system of hearing and adjusting grievances. George Logan Price, corresponding secretary of the Commercial Club, also informs us that the situation is rapidly adjusting itself; that old employees are applying for work; that peace and prosperity are gradually returning, and with them a general sense of "relief that the country has been freed for all time" from the grasp of the federation.

The President and the Trusts

When President Wilson went to the Capitol Jan. 20 to deliver his views on commercial regulation he found a country waiting to applaud and the capitals ready to conform. Proposals that at almost any time in the past and certainly at a time prior to the beginning

of the present administration would have been considered radical and been received with a varying judgment appeared constructive, conciliatory and in accord with a common sentiment. The reception given the President's deliverance is ample commentary upon the advance of the public and the capitalistic opinion to grounds of agreement that the rights of the people are superior, and that those of the great concerns are prescribed only by the assertion of this fact. It is treated everywhere as a message of peace, but it is none the less a definite and positive demand for legislation which will carry further the government's direction of the methods of great corporate concerns. The measures the President advocates are not merely supplementary to the existing law regulating the corporations but impose a stricter rule and new instrument for making it effective—the interstate commerce commission. But they arouse no antagonism, and there is no thought that they will be resisted.

President Wilson may be said, without any qualification of the credit that comes to him, to have arrived after the battle and to perform the crowning task of arranging the terms of peace. Historically, the stand that President Roosevelt took, which gave the first strong indication to great interests that there was a power in the government they must recognize, and the course of the Taft administration in carrying through suits that at least did the service of getting a definition of that power, will be seen to have prepared the way. Ten months of his term have brought rich testimony to the agreement that the great status of commercial regulation, the Sherman act, was no longer in dispute as to its meaning or its worth. The regulation of interstate traffic, a term that includes all great businesses, is now only a matter of terms and of methods of enforcement. It is to the writing of new terms that the President brings the grasp of the thorough intent and the determination that already has marked him as an effective administrator.

New Federal Commerce Board a Distinct Advance

Five measures of legislation were proposed in the President's message. They aim to accomplish these things: The supplement of the Sherman act by specifically prohibiting price discrimination and giving private redress an advantage by suspending the statute of limitations during the time of the government prosecution; exact specification of restraints of trade and attempts at monopoly, thus avoiding the uncertainties of the use of the rule of reason; prohibition of interlocking directorates; the establishment of a trade commission; the exercise of full authority over railroad capitalization. The first of these to take form in a bill proposed in Congress is the establishment of the interstate trade commission, and it may be regarded as the signal feature of the entire plan.

The measure, which will be known as the Clayton-Newlands bill, from the names of the members introducing it, creates a board of five members, not more than three of whom shall be of the same political party, and gives it wide powers of investigation, with the duty of reporting to the attorney-general any violations it may discover of the act of 1890 to protect trade and commerce from unlawful restraints and monopolies, the official title of the Sherman act. The attorney-general may refer at any time to the board any aspect of a case in litigation for its investigation and report.

The new commission in its initial definition is sparingly clothed with powers. It bears at the outset but little resemblance to the interstate commerce commission in its authority. But the other acts and the legislation that time may bring will add to its power. Its creation is the signal setting-up of a new instrument of government to carry out the intent of the laws against monopoly. With all the moderation in the first grant of authority it becomes potentially valuable in completing federal control. Replacing the bureau of corporations, it will preside over the expanding process of national incorporation and regulation. The bill's enactment, which is expected to be easily brought about, will place it among the great achievements of the administration, even though it encounters no clash of party or property opposition.

New York Bond Sale Shows New Confidence

Late in the day next following the delivery to Congress of President Wilson's message on the trust laws, the comptroller of the state of New York awarded to one banking house the entire issue of state bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest amounting to \$51,000,000 at a little over 100 and the following morning these were sold over the counter at an advance sufficient to give the bankers a forenoon's profit of over \$5,000,000. On the same day it was announced that an issue of \$30,000,000 of Interborough Rapid Transit bonds, 5 per cent, had been promptly sold out by a syndicate of bankers. The new readiness of the market to absorb large issues is one cheerful indication of better conditions, while the more significant one is the fact that the price realized on the state issue was higher than the speculators had supposed possible. It is taken to indicate the speedy return to 4 per cent as the rate of public bonds and the opening for loans by railroads at less than rates that have prevailed, such as the 6 per cent of the New Haven's \$67,000,000 loan, which was defeated by the adverse decision of the Massachusetts supreme court, and the 7½ per cent of a loan to the Boston & Maine, which came in for comment in a recent report.

Government Telephone Ownership a Deferred Issue

It is officially stated at Washington that Postmaster General Burleson has

collected information, in regard to the cost to the government of taking over the telephone lines, which would be enlightening to Congress and the country and would show that its total is much less imposing than the estimate that has been current and is traced to the interested sources. Congress has been urged repeatedly by some of its members, notably Representative Lewis of Maryland, to ask this information from the postmaster general, but resolutions to that effect are referred to the postoffice committee and are put in its pigeonholes. The current statement is that the department can show that the cost of acquisition would not exceed \$250,000,000, which is put in contrast with the estimates that have been made hitherto, from \$1,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000. The tables of earnings are said to show that the government could operate the lines at a reduction of a third in the rates and still earn a profit.

Until the results of the postmaster-general's investigation are given official standing by submission to Congress on a request yet to be made, any statement of them must be accepted with caution, but the outright advocacy of this extension of the postal service in Mr. Burleson's report at least gives warrant for the belief that he would be able to make a favorable showing. The administration is avoiding any immediate stand on this project. President Wilson has not given it the stamp of his approval and the expectation that he will do so when administration matters like the trust bills are disposed of is entirely speculative. A project of this magnitude necessarily will proceed with care, but it may be assumed that the information that the postoffice department has collected will be brought to light through the persistence of some members of Congress backed by a wish on the part of the public to be informed.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Maj. W. Chamberlain, C. A. C., to Bangor, Portland, Me.; Boston, Providence, and New York to assist and advise state authorities as to installation of war game for C. A. reserves.

Capt. R. J. Maxey, twenty-sixth infantry, to eighteen infantry.

Brig. Gen. T. F. Davis relieved from station at Omaha, Neb., and assigned to station at Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo.

Leaves: Maj. G. Blakely, C. A. C., seven days.

Maj. W. De Witt, M. C., seven days.

Navy Orders

Rear Admiral V. L. Cottman, detached commandant navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., to home, wait orders.

Rear Admiral T. B. Howard, detached general board, navy department, Washington, D. C., to commander-in-chief Pacific fleet.

Rear Admiral W. C. Cowles, detached commander-in-chief Pacific fleet, to commander-in-chief Asiatic fleet.

Ensign L. P. Wenzell, detached the Louisiana, to receiving ship, Norfolk, Va. Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Farley appointed acting assistant surgeon from Jan. 19, 1914.

Assistant Dental Surgeons C. J. Grieves, D. R. C.; M. L. Rhein, D. R. C.; C. W. Rodgers, D. R. C., and C. M. Gearhart, D. R. C., appointed assistant dental surgeons, dental reserve corps, from Dec. 29, 1913.

Ensinger W. F. Schlegel, detached receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa., to the Birmingham.

Gunner C. F. Dame, detached receiving ship, Boston, to connection fitting out the Texas and on board when commissioned.

Lieut. Commander F. J. Horne, detached the Saratoga, to naval station, Olongapo.

Lieut. Lewis Cox, detached the Galveston, to the Saratoga.

Lieut. C. C. Moses, detached naval station, Olongapo, to the Wilmington.

Lieut. L. P. Treadwell, detached the Piscataqua, to the Galveston.

Ensinger C. J. Moore, detached the Bainbridge, to the Saratoga.

Ensinger G. K. Stoddard, detached the Piscataqua, to the Galveston.

Boatswain C. L. Greene, detached the Galveston, to the Saratoga.

Boatswain A. C. Fraenzel, to the Mo-

hann.

Chief Gunner J. C. Evans, detached naval station, Guam, to naval hospital, Canacao.

Gunner S. A. Farrell, detached the Galveston, to naval station, Olongapo.

Gunner N. Chattillon, to the Saratoga.

Gunner W. T. McNiff, detached the Galveston, to the Saratoga.

Machinist Fred San Soucie, detached the Naval Station, Olongapo, to the Saratoga.

Movements of Vessels

Eagle arrived at Guantánamo.

Nashville arrived at Cape Haytien.

Stewart arrived at San Diego.

D-1 arrived at Key West.

Denver, from Santa Barbara to San Diego.

Truxton from Mare Island to San Diego via Sausalito.

G-4 placed in commission, navy yard, Philadelphia, Jan. 22.

Parker arrived in Newport from Philadelphia and took on torpedo outfit. She will fill her oil tanks today, after which she will proceed to Guantánamo.

Notes

Secretary Daniels today ordered a board consisting of Rear Admirals Southard, Winslow and Usher to convene in Washington Feb. 3 to examine for promotion to the grade of rear admiral Capt. C. C. Rogers, now commandant of the Portmouth (N. H.) navy yard, and Capt. Charles F. Pond, superintendent of the twelfth naval district.

As the result of recent orders of the war department, there is to be an improvement in the outward appearance of American troops of the international military force in China. The orders have gone to General Bell at Manila, who will transmit them to those responsible for the command in China. It is proposed that the American troops be provided with up-to-date equipment, especially in the matter of campaign hats, leggings, and other apparel. At present there is a variety of shades of color among the uniforms, while in other respects the troops do not present proper appearance.

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TRUSTEE'S SALE BY AUCTION

ENTIRE STOCK OF

PEMBERTON SALES COMPANY

OF BOSTON and NEW YORK, in liquidation

CONSISTING OF

Antique Furniture and Fine Reproductions, a Large Collection of Beautiful Oriental Rugs and Carpets, Sheffield Plate, Mirrors, Andirons, Etc.

THE SALE BY AUCTION BEGINS

Monday, Jan. 26, at 11 o'clock
ON THE PREMISES

272 Boylston Street - - Boston

AND CONTINUES UNTIL EVERY PIECE
IN THIS STOCK IS SOLD

The collection of Oriental Rugs from the New York stock is one of the best ever offered for sale in this city. All of the desirable weaves and patterns are represented in a variety of sizes. The goods are now on view at 272 Boylston Street (opposite Church Street subway entrance), with competent men in attendance to give any desired information.

RESULT IF U.S. HAD RECOGNIZED HUERTA TALKED

Conclusion Is That Change of Provisional Chief's Character Would Have Been Necessary to Make Move a Success

REASONS ARE GIVEN

EL PASO, Tex.—The following proposition recently made on the floor of the House of Representatives, "Recognition of Huerta early in the Mexican trouble would have offered the best chance of quieting the disturbance," deserves attention. In order to estimate its logical value, let it be noticed from the start that it treats about "quieting" instead of "uprooting" the cause of the disturbance. As but in a speech not always the exact word to portray the right intention comes to hand, nothing is lost by admitting that the orator wanted to embody his opinion in such a sentence as to convey the meaning of "the best chance to end the Mexican trouble."

The first effect to be expected of the full official recognition of the Mexican government would be the cessation of the smuggling of ammunition across the boundary, a very difficult task in itself, because the sympathies of the frontier men cannot be controlled by the authorities, neither are the morals of the detainees such that "the how much there is in it" feeling can be entirely obliterated. In regard to the neutrality laws, a person well acquainted with the department of justice's activities here says: "They are specially useful to be neutral with out any risk whatsoever for these detailed to seek after their enforcement." But granting that this shortcoming was corrected, the conditions, after all, in that country, would not be better than they are now. This last statement is an absolute one, for it has as its basis the experience and results of the preceding three recognized administrations.

Conversely, perhaps the conditions are better now than before. The Huertista agents are able to export ammunition. The rebels, deprived of such privilege, could maintain a warlike state of affairs. At present the fighting is progressing by reason of the equal opportunities for both sides to give and accept pitched battles, and the issue is likely to be sooner obtained.

Zapata, the real problem man, remained unconquerable during the regime of Diaz, De la Barra, Madero and Huerta. The latter boasts of having executed 700 Zapistas under the old dictator. Afterward he was appointed commander-in-chief of the state of Morelos, to do nothing in line with effective pacification. Notwithstanding the fact that twice by congressional authorization was the suspension of the guarantees to execute prisoners without trial employed, what was really accomplished? The burning of the rebel towns, what good did this bring to the government? The charge was insistently made that President Madero himself was supporting Zapata. Why, then, after the disappearance of the so-called supporter was not the alleged supported one crushed? What way would United States recognition have helped the provisional head of Mexico to extirpate Zapatisim?

Suppose that the universal diplomatic acceptance of the administration resulting from the February events in Mexico City might have had the influence of disarming "Constitutionalism" in the northern zone of the republic. Still, the loyalty of Orozco and his fellow officers was purely fictitious; in case of the non-existence of a certain kind of rebels they were to be the rebels.

If for the sake of argument it is also agreed that Orozco did not revolt or could not

CIRCULATING LIBRARIES INCREASE

Institution Founded in Boston Century and Half Ago Grows Popular With Many Readers of Fiction

What Boston people of leisure would do without circulating libraries is a question, for many of them, especially the women, draw out books at the rate of one or two a day, even when this means, as it does in the case of one library, that the patrons must pay 15 cents for every book taken out. The usual rent, however, is two cents a day, with the privilege of keeping the book as long as you choose.

No deductions are made if one should happen to mislay the book and forget about it for month or two, and if the reader should be so unfortunate as to lose the book it would not only be necessary to pay for another copy but also all the rent that had accumulated while search was being made for the copy. It is said to be because of regulations like these that the owners of circulating libraries make the business pay.

Some Patrons Distant

It must not be assumed, however, that circulating libraries are patronized only by people of leisure. This may be true in some places, but it is not true in Boston. Here the patrons include business people and students and also many professional people. It is true, too, that many persons living in the suburbs as well as those, so far away as Nova Scotia, are patrons of these libraries, and thus it comes that the largest circulating library in Boston numbers regularly between 35,000 and 40,000 customers.

Circulating libraries are conducted in connection with some other business and for this reason may be found in all sorts of places. Sometimes they are discovered in bookstores, sometimes in little basement smallwares shops, sometimes in office buildings where they serve as a background to displays of post cards, gift books and favors, sometimes in stores where soda water and the effervescent novel prove a double attraction that many find irresistible.

For only fiction, and generally only fiction that is just off the press, is admitted to the shelves of the circulating library. The disgrace of not having read the very latest book, often apparently regardless of its worth, is exactly what many circulating library patrons aim to avoid. This makes it necessary for the managers to add to their stock every week, and often every two or three days.

If a book is by an author who already has produced a "best seller" the manager does not hesitate to put in many copies of his next work as soon as it is out. The number of copies put in varies from three to 250, according to the size of the library. If the author is unknown the manager may not risk buying more than one copy at first. This was the case with "Queen," for example, but when "V. V.'s Eyes" came out, no one hesitated to lay in a good supply of copies, for it was to be taken for granted that practically every patron would want to read the book. And they did of course, but now that event almost belongs to ancient history, there have been so many good sellers produced since then. Yet it would hardly be worth while to mention what they are, for by the end of another

week their places will perhaps have been taken by others.

Some circulating libraries do not discriminate in making selections of books any further than to choose as far as possible books by popular authors, but the majority draw the line at putting in novels that are questionable in character, and often when such a book is included inadvertently, they take it off the shelves when they learn its true nature. It is quite impossible always to learn this in advance, for no manager pretends to read all the books before he gives them a place on his shelves. If he did he would have to give up his regular business, whatever it might be, and that would never do, for taken by itself the circulating library business would not be, for the usual dealer, a paying proposition.

Still the dealer tries to know something about every book on the shelves, because most patrons generally prefer that the dealer shall choose the book for them. Therefore the manager must know not only something about the book but something about the tastes of his customers. This he learns by experience and observation. He listens to what patrons say when they return a book, and if they are naturally reticent he sometimes draws them out. It is really part of his business and it skillfully done brings him useful results.

Women Successful

In this phase of the business the woman librarian is even more successful than the man. Perhaps that is the reason why so many circulating libraries are managed by women. They are apt to be quick at reading human nature and good at asking questions, and such ability can be turned to practical account in making business prosper.

Circulating libraries may be found in the shopping district and in big office buildings, while the Back Bay may be said to be honeycombed with them. Those in office buildings are patronized largely by people who have offices there. Patrons take the books out to read in spare moments during the day and while journeying back and forth on the cars; some of them also take books to read in the evenings. These customers are said to be mostly lawyers, architects and men of other professions who wish to forget the business of the day in the evening and know of no easier way to do this than to stay comfortably at home and read an entertaining book.

Some of the circulating libraries require a deposit of 50 cents or a dollar from strangers, but most of them ask nothing more than a record of the new patron's name and address, and perhaps the name of some previous patron as reference. Whether a deposit is required or not, the librarians will tell you that they lose very few books. As a rule patrons are too eager to read another book even to be tempted to keep one already read. They usually bring each volume back post haste and, if they especially enjoyed it, they are pretty likely to ask for another by the same author.

Librarians differ in their opinions as to the value of having a deposit. Some

say that many people will not begin to take books if you ask them to pay down 50 cents or more first; others will tell you that some persons, particularly school or college girls, think it a good way to save a little cash, and that they feel more comfortable when they know they have a dollar put away which they can draw out in that glib moment when the check from home is a few days late.

Popularity Thing of Months

Of course the books in circulating libraries wear out fast. A very few libraries take pains to cover the books, the largest one of all insisting on doing this every time a book is returned. But the majority rent the books without covers. Usually a book remains popular for about six months. When the time comes that no one seems to want it any more it is generally drawn out and put on sale, either then or at an annual sale held in the spring when vacationists are eager for a goodly supply of light literature to carry away.

The books for the most part are owned by the dealers. They buy them in the first place either through agents who come regularly for their orders or from some big concern which makes a specialty of laying in the new books as fast as they are published. To these same concerns flock the librarians every week to purchase the latest novels and to hurry back to get them on the shelves at the earliest possible moment.

The circulating library business is on a strictly cash basis. Generally customers accept this rule as a matter of course, and even when they have carelessly kept a book a long time they pay the dues without murmuring. Occasionally there is an exception, however, as, for instance, the other day when a woman librarian on Columbus avenue had two men object in one afternoon to paying what they owed. The first man owed 34 cents. He looked at the librarian in astonishment when she told him this sad fact. Then he examined the record book to make sure she had read the dates aright. Then, after some hesitation, he said: "Oh, I say, make it a quarter, can't you?" Of course the librarian refused, and he went away feeling much disgruntled, but would probably be back, the librarian said, in a few days for another book.

Habit Is Persistent

The next patron was another man. He owed 28 cents, and he, too, had to be shown the dates in the record book before he was convinced. He paid the money with much reluctance, exclaiming sorrowfully, "Say, what a fool I was to ever bring it back!" And when the librarian laughed at his chagrin he added, "I'll take no more books, I'll tell you that right now." But this did not alarm the librarian, for she said he, like his predecessor, probably would be back in a few days.

Sometimes a librarian puts into the library some books that happen to be a personal possession of some years' standing, just to see if they will bring in any returns in competition with the "best sellers." And it actually happens occasionally that these books are drawn out. One woman who owns a copy of "Ivanhoe" put it in with the late novels and had the pleasure of seeing it drawn out many times. A few days ago it brought in 42 cents from one person. As it is possible to buy a copy of "Ivanhoe" for 25 cents the librarian feels that the book is a splendid investment.

Institution Is Old

The circulating library in Boston is by no means a modern institution. As far back as 1765 its history began with the opening of the London bookstore by John Mein on King street (now State street). Mr. Mein was a bookseller from Edinburgh and turned 1200 of the books in his stock into a library. These books were lent at £1.8s. per year, lawful money, or 10s. 3d. per quarter. In a public address Mr. Mein said that a number of gentlemen had encouraged the venture which "tho' fraught with amusement, has hitherto been unattempted in New England"; and that it would "amuse the man of leisure" and "insinuate knowledge and instruction under the veil of entertainment to the fair sex."

Then he takes up the "Dormy Question."

Those clubs which have bedrooms attached to the clubhouse are to be congratulated, and no doubt the committees of such clubs realize what a help it is to have members staying in the house. When the house is full the aid to catering is enormous, and if even only two rooms are occupied it helps. I have heard it said that you cannot provide a five-course dinner for two people for three shillings and sixpence each, but I know better, and so does every steward who is worth his salt. When I hear statements of inability of this kind made I know that it is not so much inability as laziness, and should the statement be made by anybody, but the steward is it made out of sheer ignorance, and sometimes both combined.

On the subject of catering a lot more might be written, but space is not available in this article. If I were asked the question: What do you consider the word "good catering" imply? I should answer: "The best of everything as to quality and quantity; plain food daintily served, good linen, good glass, good cutlery and plate; everything simple, but obviously the result of careful choosing, careful cooking and careful attention to detail in every respect." And I think if this answer were carried out at all times the grubbers would be few and the praise unstinted. The difficulty is not to preach this perfection, but to give favorable consideration to golf clubs.

Whilst on the subject of tea, let me say a word or two with reference to the word as a meal. The sixpenny tea is a standing order with most clubs, and one over which there is often a good

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Mr. McCaul in his article on catering, which I am sure will be of interest to all club committees, then takes up the question of tariff and profit. "In deciding on a tariff of charges a committee would be well advised to consult the steward, in fact to arrange with him as he it is who has to make the catering pay; and if he is a man with any experience, he will be able to explain exactly where the shoe pinches and advise where to reduce and where to increase the charge." Such a steward will explain quite clearly the difference between making a profit on food (necessities) and other commodities which come under the heading of luxuries, and will, of course, keep these items absolutely separate.

"Personally," says Mr. McCaul, "I have always insisted on the steward working to percentage and I believe that the best that can be obtained, having regard to a liberal table and moderate charges, is 24 per cent on food, and 45 and 50 per cent on other commodities. These percentages, of course, sound large, but it must be borne in mind that they are gross and subject to the deduction of service and other charges.

The best of everything should be an axiom with every house committee; it never pays to have second-rate food, or anything else. Meat should be the finest English and Scotch and should be bought at contract prices. Some people advocate the plan of having two butchers, dealing with them week and week about, and playing one off against the other. Personally, I would rather make a strict contract with one, and I have always found that a good butcher was anxious to do all in his power to serve the club well and give no cause for complaint.

I am afraid I cannot say the same for grocers. I have found them much more troublesome to deal with and to need more looking after. For this reason I believe in the stores, and have a deposit account there. I find that the quality of the goods supplied is excellent, and the prices as low as I can get elsewhere. It is quite easy to obtain very good terms, as all the big houses lay themselves out to give favorable consideration to golf clubs.

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chance hands and location many times since then, and its descendant is now located in Pemberton square.

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Shepard Norwell Company

WINTER STREET TEMPLE PLACE TREMONT STREET

Lace and Net Blouses \$3.25
Value \$5.00

One model made of fine white blonde, yoke front and back, fine ribbon trimmings, lace and netting, with lace and all-over tucking. 3/4 tucked sleeves.

QUESTION—A leather goods manufacturer said: "Will you take all my samples and all my surplus stock in one purchase?"
ANSWER—We said: "If the goods are all up to our standard, and you will make the prices so low that we can sell them AT ABOUT HALF USUAL PRICES, we will take them."
—This is the story in a nutshell WHY PRICES ARE SO LOW in this sale of

Leather Goods Samples

FROM THE HIGHEST GRADE MANUFACTURER AND IMPORTER IN AMERICA

—This is no ordinary occasion. In fact, the manufacturers requested us not to publish their name because their goods were never offered before (bearing their well-known trade-mark) at prices we shall offer in this sale. Furthermore, they are only to be found in the exclusive leather shops or finest stores of the United States and Europe.

SAMPLES ARE ALWAYS THE FINEST PRODUCT OF THE MAKERS
—ONCE EACH YEAR the manufacturers change their entire line and furnish their salesmen with a new sample of each style. So they have shipped samples—their complete assortment of samples—their best goods. Also

MANY OF THEIR IMPORTED SAMPLES FROM VIENNA AND PARIS, one piece of many of these.

These samples are confined to this single representative in the United States.

ONLY ONE OR TWO PIECES OF EACH STYLE—We put on sale Monday morning about \$3000 worth of these samples at exactly the manufacturer's selling price, making the price to our customers

ABOUT HALF USUAL PRICES

ITEMS TO BE FOUND ON 10 THOROUGHFARE TABLES

—In fact, about everything to be found in the exclusive leather stores is on sale Monday. Every piece is really a work of art, and whether you wish to buy or not, you must enjoy seeing and examining these cleverest and best productions known to the world of leather.

ALL SAMPLES MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES WITH THE MANUFACTURERS' SELLING PRICE PER DOZEN TO THE LEATHER STORES.

Range of Sale Prices 10c to \$15.00

—WE ALSO INCLUDE a large number of Women's Hand Bags, Men's Professional Bags and Traveling Bags AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS for this sale.

SCHOOL CITY USED IN MANY LANDS

Method of Teaching Citizenship by Actual Juvenile Government in Practical Operation Is Said to Promise Solution

SEE TRANSFORMATION

There is one man who believes that children the world over can be taught the practise of citizenship from the day they enter the kindergarten and who says, further, that one reason why people for centuries have been making such sorry work of being citizens is that they were not taught how in their school days.

All these facts and many more that deal with the history of circulating libraries in Boston may be gleaned from a paper by Charles K. Bolton that is to be found in the transactions of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. There are also proprietors of circulating libraries who can tell how such libraries prospered as many as 30 years ago. That they are still prospering the constantly increasing number indicates, despite the fact that of late the motion picture show has appeared as a counter attraction. This is a competitor that must be reckoned with, by the smaller dealers at least, and their main hope lies in the fact that the picture shows cost 5 cents or 10, while a book from the library costs only 2.

This man is Wilson L. Gill, president of the American Patriotic League. His discovery, to state it briefly, is that citizenship cannot be taught academically. It must be taught by the laboratory method, he claims. In other words, the only sensible way to learn to be a citizen is simply to be one. It is as obvious as that we learn to walk by walking and learn to talk by talking.

System Widely Used

The laboratory method of teaching citizenship was invented in 1897, as Mr. Gill tells in his book, a systematized plan was made and used successfully with 1100 immigrant children in New York. The ages of the children were from 5 to 15 years. Today the method is in use in individual schools in many parts of the world and has been officially sanctioned in several countries. In New York city alone there are 30 schools where the method is being employed. In Cuba, in the Indian schools in the United States, in Alaska, the method has been used with excellent results. It has also been the subject of official investigation by special commissioners of education from a number of countries in Europe, Asia, Africa and South America. It is used even in some schools in China.

All these facts are set forth in Mr. Gill's book, together with details such as make the narrative of absorbing interest. Here, too, one may learn exactly what the laboratory method is and how to apply it to any group of boys and girls. The thing to do is to organize this group into a democratic republic and let them play the part of active citizens.

"Whether a school consists of one or many rooms," says the author, "one room is considered the unit of organization and has all the powers of government, legislative, executive and judicial. The pupils are taught to make laws, carry them into execution, to adjudicate difficulties, and to elect officers. The teacher is not a citizen or officer, but teacher, in this as in arithmetic, helping the pupils to be independent in solving their daily social and civic problems, as in solving the problems in arithmetic. This is real, not play government, and they are learning to be citizens."

It would seem, taking into consideration all the stories in the book as well as the statements of approval from educators everywhere, that a successful method for moral and civic training of children had really been discovered. The work now before the author, therefore, is to have his method generally adopted. How he proposes to do this he tells in his book in a chapter entitled, "Appeal to Citizens and Legislators."

"For 16 years," he declares, "educators have been aware of the fact that Lowell Bill Must Wait

WASHINGTON—Owing to plans for a new federal building at Lowell, to cost \$800,000, being held up by the supervising architect in the treasury, Representative Rogers was unable

Arboretum Weaving World Garland

Work for Floral Fraternity Is
Done at Botanical Gardens in
Brookline That Sent Collector
2000 Miles Into China's Wilds

INCANDESCENT LILY

The Arboretum. It's chartered for 1000 years—nobody can sell an inch of it. The man who knows most about trees and flowers of any man in the world, and how to place them to the best advantage, has given an average lifetime to it; and even in the winter time, when there are no flowers or leaves, it's beautiful. There are four botanical gardens in the world. There's one in Chile; there's one in Java; there's Kew; and we've got one, the Arboretum.

We think of it as a sort of Boston Central park. It's not that. It's national and international. And out of China and far places it brings plants that may be useful to white men—to their eyes and to their pockets. These plants it distributes among those who are interested, among the states and among the nations. And it does all this for the two best reasons in the world, for the love of beauty and for the love of being useful."

Thus a writer of popular fiction makes one of his characters, a New Yorker, refer to the Arnold Arboretum in Brookline, and the description must have been enlightening to many readers, even those in Boston, who already know the place. For while the Arboretum is recognized, locally at least, as a famous botanical garden, little is known of its work in searching the farthest corners of the Orient for new fruits and flowers and trees that may benefit American horticulture, and indeed the horticulture of the whole western hemisphere.

Not long ago one of its plant collectors sailed for the China coast on a quest of this kind. Arriving at Shanghai, he gathered together a party of natives and set out due west on a 2000-mile journey that led him into the heart of the Asiatic continent. It was an arduous trip. It had to be made on foot, as there was no pasture for ponies. The outfit had to be carried by coolies. And the route dipped into deep valleys where the natives gazed with astonishment on the face of a white man, and often over precipitous hills that scarcely offered a foothold. Finally, after several months of traveling, he came to the borderland of Tibet. And there in a little valley, surrounded on all sides by the Yun Ling mountains, he found one of the objects of his search, a rare lily, growing nowhere else in the world, and so wonderfully colored that it glowed like some incandescent blossom.

Carefully the plant collector gathered a number of the black bulbs, stowed them away in his collecting boxes, and retraced his way to the sea. Today, these "incandescent lilies," as they are called, are grown at the Arboretum. The species is gradually becoming distributed. And the beautiful white blossoms tinted a deep red-purple without, and having within a heart of brightest canary yellow, that fades into pink and then into white, promises to become one day the Easter lily of the whole country.

The discoverer of the incandescent lily was Prof. E. H. Wilson, the plant collector, who is one of the official collectors of the Arboretum, and who is said to have introduced more oriental plants to the Occident than any other man. His last trip into China was productive of results that will be recognized as being important even by those who have little interest in horticulture. Primarily, Professor Wilson entered northwestern China in search of new varieties of spruce, much desired by foresters in America and Europe. Here, on the Tibetan borderland, grows what is said to be the greatest variety of spruce in the world, and here he collected many cuttings that are now carefully raised and developed at the Arboretum and promise to be a great boon to the foresters and landscape architects alike.

The housewife, too, has a vital concern in this work of the Arboretum, especially in these days when much is heard of the high cost of living. For among other discoveries made by Professor Wilson on this journey of horticultural exploration is a wonderful peach, quite as large and juicy as the variety already familiar to us, but having a stone no larger than a cherry stone, and as smooth, and as easily detached from the fruit. The saving to the purchaser in the amount of peach that he gets for his money is worth consideration, nor is the convenience in eating to be overlooked.

Professor Wilson also brought back with him a new lemon that looks exactly like a large orange and a new orange that looks like a large lemon. These are much harder than the varieties we have in this country and can be grown under much more severe climatic conditions. In Florida and in California the fruit growers are experimenting with the new varieties, and it would not prove surprising if this fruit should monopolize the market within a few years. For with their general introduction, it is believed the orange and lemon crop failures that have raised market prices in years past will vanish.

It is only by learning of such of the picturesque aspects of the work of the Arnold Arboretum that the laymen can begin to appreciate its value not only to the United States, but to all Europe as well. For the European continent issued forth from the glacial period with but few varieties of plants and trees left to her and this was true to a lesser degree of the North American continent. Slowly the horticulturists have been drawing upon the Asiatic countries for



(Photo by R. & J. Farquhar)

Prof. E. H. Wilson in center and J. T. Dawson at his right, with visitors from Horticultural Society

a new supply, a work in which the Arboretum has taken a leading part, until horticulture has become an art as international in character as the arts of painting, or architecture, or music.

Highways and byways are bordered by beautiful plants and trees that have now become natives. The common barberry, with its scarlet berries, that forms half the hedges of New England; the delicate tea rose, whose fragrance fills many a summer garden, the double peonies and chrysanthemums, all have been introduced in this way and gradually distributed until they have become as familiar to the Boston commuter as his own goldenrod and to the London suburbanite as his native briar rose. But the horticulturists who have explored far countries, often paying their own expenses, and never seeking fame or fortune, are rarely, if at all, thought of by the public.

There has been a peculiar significance in this work of naturalization of oriental plants which has been carried on by the Arboretum. Long ago, the geologists tell us, Asia and North America were connected by land, and the floral growth of the two great highlands of the world were merged in one. In the mountains of North Carolina many plants bear testimony to this ancient

bond. Here grow flowers and shrubs and trees that are found elsewhere only in China and Japan.

So it is quite possible that some of the new plants which are being introduced into the United States are but brought back to native heaths after the passing of many centuries and the intervention of many floral generations.

Some of these are known to be relatives of the American and European species, but they would hardly be recognized by the layman as relatives, or even as friends. Thus we find in the Arboretum a barberry whose berry instead of being scarlet, is a blue black, and whose foliage is evergreen. Then there is an Asiatic lilac, whose fragrant blossoms instead of standing upright, hang down like clusters of wistaria. And recently Professor Wilson has brought into the country a Chinese balsam, which has a bark that is a bright coppery red and is covered with delicate curly scales resembling brittle tissue paper.

From the viewpoint of the landscape gardener the oriental foliage possesses two valuable and distinctive features. First, although it assumes in the autumn all the red and golden tints that glorify our own trees, its general coloring is much more orange in hue and

national fame among horticulturists but

AMONG THE WOMEN'S CLUBS

(Continued from page eight)

lections, accompanied by Mrs. Grace B. Coburn. The afternoon was devoted to debate on the question, "Resolved, that the modern home conveys more to the development of future citizens than the home of the past." The speakers were Mrs. Alice M. S. June, Mrs. F. Katherine Thore, Mrs. Lizzie Larkin, Mrs. E. May Hersey, Mrs. Annie M. Ayres and Mrs. Marion H. Spear. Mrs. Mary L. Howe was hostess of the afternoon.

The fortnightly outing of the Brookline Bird Club on Saturday last was an excursion in Stony Brook reservation, West Roxbury, following the curved boulevard to the Hyde Park side and retracing the route by wood roads. The party also visited the rendezvous of the evening, grosbeak in the Arboretum.

Fortnightly Club of Winchester will this evening repeat its recent minstrel show in aid of local charity in the town hall with about 30 members of the club taking part. The next meeting of the club will be held Monday afternoon, when Homer B. Hubert will give a lecture on "Korea and the Far East." Edwin L. Corthell of Belmont will sing a group of Indian lyrics.

A business meeting of Old and New Club of Malden was held Tuesday afternoon when reports were made by the various committees. The French classes met Wednesday morning at the public library and the German class met Friday morning. Friday afternoon the classes in standard authors and current literature met at the library. At the conclusion of the business session a collation was served.

Melrose Highlands Woman's Club, at its meeting next Wednesday afternoon in Corinthian hall, will have a cooking exhibition by Miss Nellie E. Ewart, who will serve a luncheon to the members. Mrs. Jean A. Page, chairman of the department of household economics, will be in charge of the meeting.

Worcester Woman's Club held a meeting of the scrapbook class, at the public library Thursday. Talks on "American Portrait Painters," by Miss Alice C. Brown; and "Portraiture of Children," by Miss Gladys Higgins, were given.

Thought and Work Club of Malden and Melrose was entertained Wednesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Oliver W. Benson of 78 Lebanon street, Malden. A social time was followed by the serving of refreshments and an informal musical program.

Miss Anne Warren Chapin will speak before the "Boston Ruskin Club" in the lecture hall of the Boston public library, Monday afternoon. Her subject will be "Truth and Idealism in Literature."



Peach Discovered With Large Fruit and Small Seed and Oranges and Lemons That Can Withstand Rigorous Climate

NOTED MEN IN CHARGE

are little known by the general public. It has been said that no one has done anything like as much for the advancement of knowledge in regard to North American trees and shrubs as its director, Prof. C. S. Sargent. His coworker, C. E. Faxon, is also one of the most famous of American botanical artists.

Professor Wilson, the collector, who became well known while with the Royal Gardens, in Kew, London, has brought out of China over 1000 new plants since his connection with the Arboretum. And the name of its superintendent, Jackson T. Dawson, is mentioned with respect by gardeners from Java to the Argentine. For over 43 years he has lent to his task love for growing things and an intuitive understanding of them that has made his work of a genius. And more than one blossom of beauty and fragrance bears in his honor the title of Dawson.

All that the Arboretum has accomplished has been made possible largely through the generosity of its director and his friends. Someday, the officials hope, somebody will give the Arboretum \$1,000,000, and then at last it will be given the opportunity to come really into its own. But in the meantime, it is working earnestly, unceasingly and with no thought of any reward save that of work well done, weaving a garland of floral fraternity around a world.

PLACE ASKED FOR MISS MARSHALL

WASHINGTON.—At the instance of a dozen officers of women's organizations, representing thousands of women in Massachusetts, Representative Peters presented on Friday to President Wilson a petition for the appointment of Miss Florence M. Marshall to the commission to consider the need of vocational education. The petitioners also like to have at least one other woman on the commission.

Miss Marshall originated and directed the Boston Trade School for Girls and now is director of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls in New York.

GARY'S SCHOOLS OPEN YEAR ROUND

TOLEDO, O.—The school system at Gary, Ind., was outlined before the Toledo Teachers' Association last week by Supt. William A. Wirt, who is sponsor of the idea, says the Blade.

The schools are opened at 8 a.m. and close at 9:30 p.m., 12 months in the year and six days of the week. Saturday attendance is optional. At the Froebel school, 16 vocations are taught.

NEW CITY HALL IN NEWPORT, WASH.

SPOKANE, Wash.—At an expense less than \$8000 the city of Newport has erected and equipped a new city hall, says the Chronicle.

It contains a jail with shower baths, a police station, a fire department, a council chamber and a rest room which the citizens expect to use for a library a little later. The building will be used for all kinds of public meetings and as a community center.

WOMEN FORM NEW MINNEAPOLIS CLUB

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A group of Minneapolis women artists have formed a new organization to be known as the "Smock and Smudge" Club. They are to have a studio in some central location where the members can draw and paint when they find leisure, for they are all actively engaged in some line of professional work. Exhibitions of work of the members will be held from time to time, says the Journal.

CORN OIL CALLED USEFUL, SAVING

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The discovery that oil made from corn can be used economically as a substitute for expensive olive and cottonseed oils in cooking has been made by Prof. L. E. Sayre of the school of pharmacy at the University of Kansas.

The cheapness of corn oil points to the possibility of wise economy in substituting it in place of the more expensive oils, said Professor Sayre.

Follen Study Club of East Lexington began a series of five free lectures Thursday evening in Emerson hall, East Lexington. Mrs. Anita Truman Pickford of that town had for her first talk "The Laws of Happiness."

STRIKE SETTLEMENT EXPECTED

CLAREMONT, N. H.—Labor Organizer Luthringer went to the shop of the Sulvin Machine Company to speak yesterday and was arrested. He was given a hearing and the trial was postponed until return.

DR. GLADDEN SPEAKS TO CLUB

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Gladden Club heard a paper by the Rev. Dr. Washington Gladden at the home of George Dwight Pratt on Maple street last evening. Members of two other men's literary clubs were present.

LABOR LEADER ARRESTED

CLAREMONT, N. H.—Labor Organizer Luthringer went to the shop of the Sulvin Machine Company to speak yesterday and was arrested. He was given a hearing and the trial was postponed until return.

SALE of FOULARD SILKS

Imported

About 3000 yards, 42 \$1.40
inches wide, \$2.50 and
\$3.00 qualities.....

These are remarkably choice goods in rich gentle designs in medium, light and dark colorings, a large proportion of which are blue and white, and black and white.

These goods were imported for delivery in another city to be sold at \$2.50 and \$3.00 a yard, but arrived a little late. The importer and the dealer came to a disagreement as to the delivery. After several weeks' discussion the goods were sold to us so that we can sell them at practically half price. It is really an extraordinary opportunity.

NEW WINTER SUITS, COATS AND GOWNS

Important Sales

Just received, new lots of winter merchandise, bought at great reductions and offered for Monday, together with stock on hand as follows:

45 Afternoon Gowns. Early season prices \$35.00 to \$75.00. Now	\$25.00
35 Afternoon Gowns. Early season prices \$45.00 to \$95.00. Now	\$35.00
60 Winter Coats. Early season prices \$25.00 to \$35.00. Now	\$18.00
35 Winter Coats. Early season prices \$35.00 to \$55.00. Now	\$25.00
25 Winter Suits. Early season prices \$35.00 to \$55.00. Now	\$12.00
19 Waistcoats. Early season prices \$35.00 to \$55.00. Now	\$22.00

SALE OF SILK HOSIERY

3000 Pairs of Women's Black Thread Silk Stockings. We have just bought from a manufacturer that makes numbers of our fine silk hose 3000 pairs of five different numbers at a sharp reduction from his regular price; they include all-silk hose and silk hose with lisle tops and sole. We will offer these Monday at a very special price, which we will justify to our customers in purchasing a liberal supply, at per pair

85c

R. H. Stearns Company

CONNECTICUT DAIRYMEN END ANNUAL CONVENTION

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Connecticut Dairymen's Association held its final sessions of the annual meeting at Unity hall yesterday. The following officers were elected: President, Frederick E. Duffy, West Hartford; vice-president, W. H. Andrews, Brookfield; treasurer, Robert E. Buell, Wallingford; directors for two years, Litchfield county, Ralph J. Averill, Washington; Fairfield county, E. A. Jones, New Canaan; Tolland county, H. L. Garrigus, Mansfield; Middlesex county, H. O. Daniels, Middletown.

The hold-over directors are: Windham county, Charles B. Pomeroy, Willimantic; New Haven county, Adolph Greenbacker, Meriden; Hartford county, Thomas Holt, Southington; New London county, E. J. Hempstead, Jr., New London; director at large, G. Warren Davis, New Haven, Middlesex; Mrs. J. E. Daniels, Middlesex; Fairfield, Mrs. H. W. Andrews, Brookfield.

The treasurer, R. E. Buell of Wallingford, showed total receipts of \$2,087.28.

MINNEAPOLIS WILL OPEN SCHOOL FOR IMMIGRANTS

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—A primary class exclusively for aliens, some of them grownups, will be opened at the Washington school as soon as a teacher fitted for instructing them is found by the board of education, says the Journal. The primary class is the outgrowth of efforts by B. Jackson and Elizabeth Hall, assistant superintendents, to solve the problem of educating immigrants who wish to avail themselves of the public schools, and as soon as a teacher is found a room will be devoted to the class and work begun.

The class will be for all aliens above the primary age, irrespective of their years. It has been found, the assistant superintendents say, that not only are newcomers to this country at a disadvantage when they are compelled to comply with rules laid down for children many years their junior, but teachers in whose classes they are and the other children are handicapped by their presence. Teachers are either compelled to give much of their time in special instruction which

must be taken from the class at large, or slight the foreign pupils.

At the Washington school at which Miss Anna Stewart is principal, there are about 20 immigrant pupils in the primary classes whose ages range from 14 to 21 years. Many of them are just beginning to speak English.

When such a pupil, if she or he is big, enters the school, a large desk is set in a primary room, or if this should prove too small, a chair is placed at one side. Although they are of an age that makes the primary rules unnecessary in their cases, they must comply with them, for there can be no exceptions made.

MR. HALE'S REMOVAL

Zuloaga Paintings Admired by Artists

Deeper in Method Than Sorolla,
His Fellow Workers Go to
Learn From Spaniard's Manner
of Showing People and Scenes

SEVERAL FINE EXHIBITS

NEW YORK—Eight canvases by Ignacio Zuloaga are being shown here by Mr. Kraushaar at 269 Fifth avenue. To mention Zuloaga is to recall Sorolla. Other contemporaries in Spain may equal or exceed Sorolla and Zuloaga, but by them alone is Spanish art of the present known in America and where one is spoken of the other is commonly discussed. Because of its easy fluency, the delightful mastery with which the natural object is presented to the eye, the art of Sorolla is the more popular. Sorolla obscures nothing. Moreover he paints with evident pleasure the objects and occasions which all men enjoy.

Zuloaga goes deeper. He is the artistic descendant of Goya and is related to all that is racial in Spanish art from the times of Murillo and Velasquez. It is the heart of Spain—Spain of the magnificent past and the unknown future—which speaks through the art of Zuloaga. He is intense. It is characteristic of these two Spanish painters that, while the public of New York flocked to see Sorolla's work when it was shown in the Hispanic museum, those in New York who are busy with the problems of the brush gather almost solemnly to admire Zuloaga and to be influenced by his art. The picturesque elements of old Spain may change or disappear, but not soon from the canvases of Zuloaga, where they are fixed for so long as paint may endure. The inexhaustible picturesqueness of the Spanish common people has steadily prompted the best work of the Spanish painters.

Zuloaga has a studio in Segovia in the old church of San Juan de los Caballeros. His father was first a sculptor and then a worker in artistic steel. His grandfather was an accomplished damascener, practising the art which the Spanish had from the Moors and which made the Spanish blade the favorite in the days when swords were worn. His great grandfather was an armorer who made armor for the court and established the Madrid Armeria. Thus in his descent as in his art Zuloaga is typically Spanish.

Works by Goya and Turner

Speaking of Goya, there is a picture by this master of the eighteenth century which is presently to come up for sale in New York. It is a portrait of an unknown lady and is one of the important pictures in the Leon Hirsch collection which, under the management of the American Art Association, is presently to be dispersed by sale at the Plaza hotel. There are not many examples of Goya's work in America, although he was a prolific producer. He was a court painter but found his chief inspiration in the common walks. His style is brilliant and very direct. He designed for tapestries and left monumental works of mural decoration. It is said of him that his portraits were good if the subject pleased

seeds of two loan exhibitions, one at awry." There are, however, two interesting pieces of Roman glass mosaic and several Persian miniature paintings, in the other at Knoedler's of the works of Gainsborough and J. M. W. Turner. The one of which the artist has undertaken to show the entire range of the orn-

graphic arts, shows several beautifully drawn subjects.

A feature of the new society is the offer to associate members of all the literature of the society and a portfolio

better word than Whistler's own could be used to indicate the surpassing delicacy, the blandness of these "fair" prints. It is interesting in this connection to go from Kepell's to Kennedy's on Fifth avenue, where portraits and caricatures of Whistler from the collection of A. E. Gallatin are being shown.

Messrs. Gimpel and Wildenstein are exhibiting several important portraits painted by Henry Caro-Delvalle while recently in America. There is a lightness of touch, a movement and sprightliness about Caro-Delvalle's work which redeems the family portrait from all suspicion of solemn heaviness. Particularly happy is the portrait group of Mrs. Louis Hill of St. Paul, and her four children, all standing, full length, and the graceful group of Mrs. William L. McKee of Boston, and her two daughters.



From "Holstein Calves," painting by G. Glenn Newell in "Accepted but Not Hung" exhibition

obscures the Gainsboroughs surrounding them. When Turner's "Cologne" was first hung in the Royal Academy between two Lawrences, its brilliance so obscured its neighbors that Turner was moved to cover his picture with water-color lampblack, and did so cover it, in order to give the Lawrences a chance to be seen. Turner's "Harbor of Dieppe" is also, his "Cologne" and "Rembrandt's Daughter" and a "Venice," such as marked the flower of his art. Turner's work stands as much apart from that of other artists as did his career from those of his contemporaries. With powers increased, Turner poured forth some of his best work when past 60. He was 67 when, lashed to the mast of a vessel off Harwich, he studied a storm at sea from which he painted a picture which the startled critics of his time immediately called "thing of 'soapsuds and whitewash,'" but which today is known as one of the world's masterpieces.

Variety of Art Shown

George Bellows appears in a one-man exhibition in the Montross gallery. Most of the pictures shown are bits of sea and rocky shore. In these the artist appears to have found the vivid contrasts of color and the unresting movement which engage his brush. Mr. Bellows' art is not exaggeration. On the contrary it is startling because it is so simple and direct.

It is a long way from the skyless,

theology of the Euphrates valley, from the pink winged flamingo to the tiny parakeet.

The foreword of the catalogue of the New York Society of Etchers, which is having its initial exhibition at the galleries of the Berlin Photographic Company, may be quoted to advantage. "The revival of interest in original graphic art has extended to this country," says the foreword, "and with the number of men actually engaged in etching it remained only for them to come together for the formation of a society. Our hope is to give every man who has something fresh to say a hearing and to endeavor to instill into the thought of lovers of interesting accomplishment that a print is a fresh, vital and highly individual means of expression and not merely a picture printed from plate, stone or block."

Mahonri Young, the sculptor, exhibits a number of etchings which certainly have "something fresh to say." J. Scott Williams exhibits a fine print in color. E. K. Wetherall's sooty blacksmith shops are well rendered in the innumerable blocks obtainable in etching. There is good work by the versatile Everett L. Warner and an effective plate of an old mill by Harry Townsend. William George Reindel shows several landscapes of great delicacy. Vojtech Preissig, now a New Yorker, shows a print of his native city of Prague and there is promising work with just a touch of the fantastic by Allen Lewis. An etching may show locality with great fidelity and this quality characterizes the delightful Nantucket antique shops and whimsical Broadway signs of E. Hopper. Albert Sterner, almost the dean of American

etchers, contains three to five signed prints, which, excepting for trial proofs, shall not otherwise be obtainable. The associate membership fee is \$5.

Artistic Photography

Does photography rank with the graphic arts? Should it not, on the strength of its present showing, be admitted to the company of etching, lithography and linoleum cutting? In the Ehrich print galleries there is a showing of international artistic photography. It will have to be admitted that few etchings are better than J. Craig Annan's photograph of a market woman or his picture of the Spanish musician. Annan is a Scotchman. Few wielders of the needle could do better in still-life than Baron A. de Meyer, an English camerist, has done in showing the glitter of glass and silver and the texture of flowers. Notable, too, are Robert Demachy's pictures, done in France, while T. and H. Hofmeister's peasant heads in "Meditation" are as good as a Timothy Cole wood engraving.

Among the Americans, there is shown work by Gertrude Kasebier, Arnold Genthe and Alvin L. Coburn, who exhibits pictures of New York buildings which apparently could only be obtained with a camera and by artist.

An interesting exhibition of Whistler's lithographs are being given at Kepell's. The prints are from the collection of Thomas R. Way, whose father taught Whistler the technique of lithography, and are of an even excellence. Mr. Way says that Whistler was constantly using the word "fair," meaning delicate, light or blond, to signify the effect he wanted to get in his lithographs. Perhaps no

one has been added to the collection of miniatures and silhouettes, now exhibited at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place, in a quaint water-color portrait of John Erving and Mrs. Erving, the daughter of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts. The picture was painted to order in England before there were any artists in the colonies. The card of the artist accompanying the picture bears the name of "Hamlet," the date 1812, and states that he was artist to the Queen and needed only one sitting of one minute to make a perfect likeness. His price for a portrait was 80 cents.

HISTORIC ART ON VIEW

A new feature has been added to the collection of miniatures and silhouettes, now exhibited at the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities, 9 Ashburton place, in a quaint water-color portrait of John Erving and Mrs. Erving, the daughter of Governor Shirley of Massachusetts. The picture was painted to order in England before there were any artists in the colonies. The card of the artist accompanying the picture bears the name of "Hamlet," the date 1812, and states that he was artist to the Queen and needed only one sitting of one minute to make a perfect likeness. His price for a portrait was 80 cents.

ELWELL WORKS SHOWN

Paintings by D. Jerome Elwell of Boston and Gloucester, the only American painter whose work Whistler is said to have admired, are now being shown at Leonard & Co.'s gallery on Bromfield street.

The paintings represent a wide range of subjects covering scenes in Venice, Antwerp, Bruges and London, as well as bits along the New England coast. There are in all 102 pictures in the exhibition. The collection is varied by several sketches in black and white.

AMERICAN ART EXHIBITION

An exhibition of contemporary American oil paintings opens at the Boston Art Club, Dartmouth street, Feb. 2. It will consist of 55 paintings by American painters. Boston artists will not be represented in this exhibition.

STORE NEWS

Miss Katherine Leonard, formerly of the millinery department of Everybody's store, has become assistant to William Libby, buyer of the same line for the Gilchrist Company.

The employees' dining-room of the Magrane Houston Company which has been undergoing alterations and repairs is reopened, and the variety and prices given in the menu is sufficiently attractive to call for a large patronage from the employees. In a letter sent out by the members of the employees' association and signed by F. D. Ham, superintendent of the store, J. A. Davis and J. H. Tansey, it says: "The place will be so attractive, the service so good and the food so appetizing that there will be no need of our urging you to patronize the improved restaurant."

Horace E. Spear, formerly with the Henry Siegel Company, has transferred to the Shepard Norwell Company, where he is located as floor superintendent.

The Jordan Marsh Company Associates are planning a party for this evening. The committee in charge are Walter N. London, W. A. Hooper and Walter Brooks.

Buyers who have been in New York this week include W. Finlayson of R. H. Stearns & Co., Bruce Norwell of the Shepard, Norwell Company, E. W. Dempsey of the Gilchrist Company, F. Phillips, Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Miss I. Mahoney of the William Filene's Sons Company and J. Murphy and H. J. Gibbs of the R. H. White Company.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—A restaurant for employees is to be a feature of the remodeled and enlarged building of the Leslie Dry Goods Company. The rear of the store is to be raised to a uniform height of three stories which will admit of many improvements, among which will be the addition of an elevator, a public restaurant and several new departments.

TRADE DINNER ANNOUNCED

MARLBORO, Mass.—President John P. Rowe of the Marlboro Board of Trade has announced that the annual meeting and dinner will be in G. A. R. hall, Wednesday night.

The Midnight Sun

Still the best substitute for daylight—the light of the RAYO. Soft, clear and penetrating.

RAYO Lamp

The RAYO is the best oil lamp made—the results of years of study. Made of solid, nickel-plated brass—durable and simple. Easy to clean and rewick—can be lighted without removing chimney or shade. The best lamp you can buy, and its low price will surprise you.

At all dealers

STANDARD OIL COMPANY
New York Albany Buffalo Boston



FACULTY PICTURE AT MUSEUM



"Elizabeth," painted by one of the Museum school teachers

A comprehensive idea of the painting talents of the teachers at the school of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts is given on view at the museum.

One of the most agreeable works is "Elizabeth," by R. D. McLellan, a skilled

KANSAS FARMERS GIVE A LUNCHEON

EMPORIA, Kan.—The Lyon County Farmers Produce Association gave a luncheon recently in an Emporia hotel, following which was a discussion of the organization and its aims, says the Kansas City Star. Park Morse, president of the association, presided and 220 men and women attended. The speakers were, Mayor Edgar C. Fessenden, J. H. Armstrong, Henry Ganze, A. B. Hall, Mrs. Claude Grant, F. C. Newman, Levi Pitt, William Wayman, Howard Dunlap, J. M. McCown and W. A. White.

TACOMA FISHERS SEEK BREAKWATER

TACOMA, Wash.—A movement has been started by Tacoma fishermen at Old Town for the organization of an improvement club with one of the objects of the club in view the erection of a breakwater for the fishing boats. It is the intention to join with the Central Improvement League, says the Tribune.

ENGINEERS WILL MEET AT FARDO

FARGO, N. D.—The North Dakota Society of Engineers has selected Fargo, the state metropolis, for the meeting place for its sixth annual convention to be held here Feb. 12 and 13, says the Forum.

WESTERN GERMAN COLONY IS AIM

PORLAND, Ore.—The Rev. Edwin Doering, of the German Evangelical Lutheran Evangelical church, has purchased 3542 acres of farm land from F. W. Waite of Sutherlin, Ore., for \$57,443, says the Oregonian. The land is eight miles south of Roseburg. Mr. Doering intends to establish a German colony of from 25 to 40 families. The land will be divided into 40-acre tracts and irrigated with water from the Umpqua river.

IRONWORKERS SEND UP RECORD

WASHINGTON—For a review by the supreme court of the conviction of officials of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers, the record of the proceedings in the lower federal courts at Indianapolis and Chicago was forwarded to the court Friday.

Your Opportunity

Life where the competition is not so keen and where the surrounding country will support you. There are many business openings along the lines of the Union Pacific system—small towns, lumber yards, blacksmith shops, brick yards, canning factories, cement block factories, creameries, egg companies, milk companies, hardware stores, garages, hardware stores, hotels, implement stores, laundries, lumber yards, meat markets, grocery stores (general), and a great variety of others. We will give you free complete information about the towns and surrounding country where opportunities are numerous. Write today.

R. A. SMITH
Colonization and Industrial Agent, Union Pacific Railroad Company, Room 1852, Union Pacific Building, Omaha, Neb.

Motion Pictures Improve Small Towns

Film Concern Head Says Harmful Amusements Attract Less Where Scenic Theaters Exist and Families Attend Together

MONEY IS SAVED, TOO

NEW YORK—A motion picture magazine published here is called *Reel Life*. This whimsical name characterized the motion picture business better perhaps than any other two words in the language possibly could do. The motion picture has established a world of its own quite apart from that with which most people are familiar. One does not pry far into its domain before discovering that not only has it established a new form of art and a new kind of literature but it also has formed its own men, called into being its own organization and developed its own public.

To the editor of the publication named, discovered at last after following a labyrinthine trail through an entire loft occupied by the executive and other offices of one of the large motion picture corporations, the Monitor correspondent said: "You seem to be growing fast here."

"Yes," was the unexpected reply, "we are growing fast—too fast. I hardly get settled in one place and get our name painted on the door before we are moved along to make room for something else. Lately I have even given up trying to have our name painted on the door. It never has time to dry." Yet out of the commotion the magazine appears regularly, well printed and well illustrated, containing things of interest outside the picture world as well as in it.

Harry E. Aitken, president of the Mutual Film Corporation, 71 West Twenty-third street, said he had been watching with interest the effect of the motion picture theater in the small town. "The motion picture theater," he said, "has changed social conditions of the small towns, especially in the West, and within the next few years will change them still more. It can be shown that saloon business has fallen off in small towns since the motion picture theater became established in them. The man who used to go to the saloon for his evening's relaxation, leaving his family at home, now finds it pleasanter and more wholesome and economical to go to the picture theater and take his family with him.

"In the factory town the people have been given a clean place to go where they may meet their neighbors. The picture is a democratic institution. It makes equal appeal to all, and is equally within the reach of all. It creates no class divisions. I think people really like to congregate in a democratic manner with artificial restraints removed. At a certain seaside resort I have seen the motion picture theater filled with servants from the big houses round about, with the masters and mistresses of those houses sitting in the same priced seats."

"People in small towns have shown a tendency to flock to the city. Now the city is brought to the town. One of the features of the Mutual service is a film which runs like a serial story, changing each week for 52 weeks. It features what we call our 'Mutual Girl' who comes from the country to New York and, under the care of a wealthy aunt, mixes with the interesting life of the city. She goes shopping and sees the newest gowns in the fine stores, she attends the opera, she meets the incoming boat and passes through customs, she personally meets many distinguished people. To see our 'Mutual Girl' having these experiences is to have them oneself. Of course there is a little story running through the serial sustaining the interest and connecting up the parts."

"But the motion picture has reached one entirely new class of people, a class represented by the quiet reserved man of family, a church-goer, who has not had much use for the stage but who has

remained much at home and has read a great deal. The educational side of the picture has appealed to him.

"The circulation of some pictures is greater than that of a newspaper. I believe that the producers are alive to the responsibility which rests upon them in this matter. More money and more ability are going into the motion picture now than into the legitimate drama. The motion picture is further in advance of the legitimate drama than people suppose. Certainly in the matter of cleanliness the picture plays maintain a higher average than has been shown by the stage plays given in New York during the present season. One thing is cer-

tainly true, however, and that is that

the producer welcomes helpful and constructive criticism."

The national board of censorship, it may be observed in passing, is quite a formidable body. It consists of an advisory committee, a general committee, an executive committee, member-at-large, a censoring committee and a staff. It takes more than half a sheet of official letter paper to carry their printed names. Acting in an advisory capacity are Lyman Abbott, Felix Adler, Robert W. Bruere, Robert W. DeForest, Samuel Gompers, William M. Ivins, George W. Kirchwey, Jacob Riis, Marcus M. Marks,

Albert Shaw, Stephen S. Wise and 45 others of similar prominence. The general committee of which Frederic C. Howe is chairman, is made up of representatives of the City Club, the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, the Children's Aid Society, the League for Political Education, the national board of the Y. W. C. A., the international board of the Y. M. C. A., the Laity League of the Federation of Churches, the Federation of Child Study and several other organizations. The censoring committee, which views the pictures, has more than 90 members. The staff consists of John Collier, secretary; W. D. McGuire, executive secretary; Miss Sonya Levien, educational secretary, and Crandall Mason, assistant secretary. The national board is established by the Peoples Institute, 50 Madison avenue, New York.

Beside producing, the Mutual, like the other large concerns, handles the product of other motion picture companies. One of these, the New York Motion Picture Company, has a plant at Santa Monica, Cal., where the pure air and clear sunshine are peculiarly fitted for making good films; where little time is lost on account of unfavorable condi-

tions and where there is good back-

ground, both on sea and land. Here many thousands of dollars of properties are kept, including a fleet of ves-

sels, one of which, an old barkentine, the Fremont, has sailed the seas for 60 years. This motion picture concern also

may solve the problem of what to do with old battleships, having opened ne-

gotiation with the United States govern-

ment for purchase of a second-hand ves-

sel of this class now in Pacific waters.

If it is acquired it will simply become

another of the picturesque properties

used in motion picture production.

A motion picture village is a curious sight. All sorts of little structures dot the hillsides, here a garden gate em-

bowered with roses, there a crumbl-

ing wall, yonder the deer skin tepee of an aboriginal American.

"What about the motion picture ac-

tor?" was asked of Mr. Aitken in con-

cussion.

"The motion picture actor is rather

the superior of his brother of the legiti-

mate stage," was the reply. "He works

under better conditions. He is employed

in the daytime and is able to spend his

evenings and nights at home."

WHAT'S DOING IN SCHOOL

The stock exchange, the city hall and a State street bank all were visited on a recent afternoon by the pupils of Clarence H. Jones, submaster of the Martin school, in company with their teacher. Half of the class went one day and the other half another day. The stay-at-home half attended school and conscientiously pursued their studies, scarcely needing the occasional glance in upon them by the master, Charles M. Lam-

prey. The excursion was made in connection with the regular school work. It correlated with arithmetic, civics, history, and business generally. The boys and girls were told they would not be called upon to write an account of the trip, but a few days afterward when many other things had been growing in they were asked to tell what they could about it. The accounts showed that a vivid impression had been made. Details were recalled distinctly and the important parts were not forgotten. The stock

exchange brought about a discussion of safe investments as opposed to those that are not safe. The bank visit made clear that there are different kinds of banks and showed their distinguishing differences. The safety deposit boxes were a feature that was not expected and therefore made a strong impression. The deposit and drawing of money seemed less of an undertaking to the boys and girls. They were more or less accustomed to that, for the handling of checks is a part of their work in arithmetic.

Interest at the city hall found many channels. It extended to everything from the position of the mayor's desk and chair to the payment of taxes. Taxes are coming up in arithmetic presently and the class wish to be prepared.

—ooo—
REALISTIC ARITHMETIC
Arithmetic in Mr. Jones' class is a realistic proposition. It is no mere book affair. The newspapers are brought into the schoolroom and their advertisements pored over. They will read "20 per cent reduction from regular price"; "one half off"; "discount of 33 1/3 per cent," and so on, and figure them out.

One interesting way they have of doing is for four or five girls to go off by themselves into an unused room on the upper floor, two or three newspapers between them, and figure out what it would cost to furnish a dining room or some other room in the house, taking all their prices from the newspapers. Every-thing must be included, from the covering of the floor to the napkins and tubulars. Then they make it out in the form of a bill. Every room in the house is furnished in this way.

Sometimes the class pairs off in two. Each member of the class is a store keeper. One sells groceries, another coal, a third is a carpenter and a fourth is a dry goods merchant. Then each writes to his partner of the hour an order for goods. A bill is made out and rendered, a check sent in payment, and the "payment received" is returned to the purchaser. Thus the pupils practically make their own problems, and the originality, based upon personal investigation, gives them an interest that no cut-and-dried affair taken from a book would have.

It is to work such as this that Mr. Lamprey and Mr. Jones attribute the findings of the Courtesy tests applied to the class. These showed the pupils to be normal in their mathematical work, a result that is giving the greatest satisfaction to master, teacher and pupils.

—ooo—
PRACTICAL TEACHING
This is the way practical arithmetic is taught to the pupils of the box-making and wood-working class at the Agassiz school, Jamaica Plain. The boys were given a lesson in measuring. They cut from a ball of marline a piece 66 feet long to get a Gunter's chain such as surveyors use. On the street they were going to measure the distance of the new South Boston drydock and before going out estimated how many times they would have to lay the Gunter's chain down on the street to get the length of the dock. They started measuring at the corner of Eliot and Center streets, for Eliot is long and straight. Two boys carried the chain and one boy marked off with a paper and brad each length. It took 18 of the Gunter's chain and 12 feet to make the 1200 feet of the drydock. The distance was almost a quarter of a mile and looked very long as it lay marked off in feet away down the street. For the width of the dock they measured 150 feet on Brewer street, laying down two chains and 18 feet. To realize the depth they had to imagine the floor of the shop tipped up on end making the necessary 64 feet. When they had done this the boys thought they had a pretty good idea of the great size of the dock. And then a boy named John wrote about it and sent it to the Workmaster, the pre-vocational paper printed by the printing class at the Lewis school.

—ooo—
PUNCTUALITY CONTEST
Boys of the Dudley school district are having a contest, each boy with himself, to see how many of them will be present on time at school every day of the present school year. A large number of boys in the grammar grades, nearly 250 of them, were not tardy or absent from the time school opened in September until closed on Dec. 23. Their names have been printed in the first issue of the Dudley Record for the new year. The



(Photo by White, New York)

Miss Norma Phillips, "the Mutual girl," in her New York home

tain, and I would like to have this made very plain: any citizen who at any time feels aggrieved at anything he sees on a film has his remedy at hand. He can inform the national board of censorship,

How often we hear people say, "I always remember faces but I seldom remember names." One reason for this may be that very often the name has no special significance to the person hearing it and so is at once forgotten. For this reason it might be of help if people would acquaint themselves with the origin of common surnames and thus save themselves the embarrassment of having to say so often, "Oh, yes, I remember you distinctly, but I am sorry I can't recall your name."

For example, if you were introduced to a Mr. Allan, you might find it easier to remember his name when you knew that Allan is a Highland Scotch word meaning stone or rock; again, you might have less difficulty in identifying your new acquaintance, Mr. Cameron, if you only knew that Cameron is also a Highland Scotch name meaning the man with a wavy nose. Other names of the same origin are Duncan, meaning a brown warrior; Gregory, meaning a watchman; Morgan, meaning a firebrand; Reid, meaning red, and Ross, meaning a headland.

The fact that the nationality and early occupation of one's ancestors may frequently be learned by tracing the history of the surname has led Llewellyn B. McKenna to write a little book called "Surnames and Origin," in which he lists the names of the country and reserve. Times change. In other days the corporations used to agree to permit the government to build their railroads on condition that they were given all the timber through which their lines ran and the land the timber stood on, too.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The proposal of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon that the government construct a railway in Alaska that it might make available to the uses of the navy, the northern colony's vast coal supply, is one which cannot easily be ignored. However much we may deplore the necessity for the government going into the business of building and operating railroads, there are times when it appears the only logical solution of difficult problems, and the present condition of Alaska seems to warrant such action. Not only would it hasten the now belated development of Alaska, but it would, and this was apparently Senator Chamberlain's principal reason for desiring the thing, bring to the colliers of the North Pacific fleet a limitless supply of coal. As Senator Chamberlain said in the Senate Tuesday the northern Pacific route to the Orient is the shortest, prosperity.

Timber as Railroad Inducement
Alaskan Coal and the Navy

SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER—The United States government has agreed to permit a corporation to build a railway in northern Arizona, on condition that it buy 1,000,000,000 feet of timber standing in the Kaibab forest reserve. Times change. In other days the corporations used to agree to permit the government to build their railroads on condition that they were given all the timber through which their lines ran and the land the timber stood on, too.

ST. PAUL DISPATCH—The proposal of Senator Chamberlain of Oregon that the government construct a railway in Alaska that it might make available to the uses of the navy, the northern colony's vast coal supply, is one which cannot easily be ignored. However much we may deplore the necessity for the government going into the business of building and operating railroads, there are times when it appears the only logical solution of difficult problems, and the present condition of Alaska seems to warrant such action. Not only would it hasten the now belated development of Alaska, but it would, and this was apparently Senator Chamberlain's principal reason for desiring the thing, bring to the colliers of the North Pacific fleet a limitless supply of coal. As Senator Chamberlain said in the Senate Tuesday the northern Pacific route to the Orient is the shortest, prosperity.

Living Cost and Rented Farms

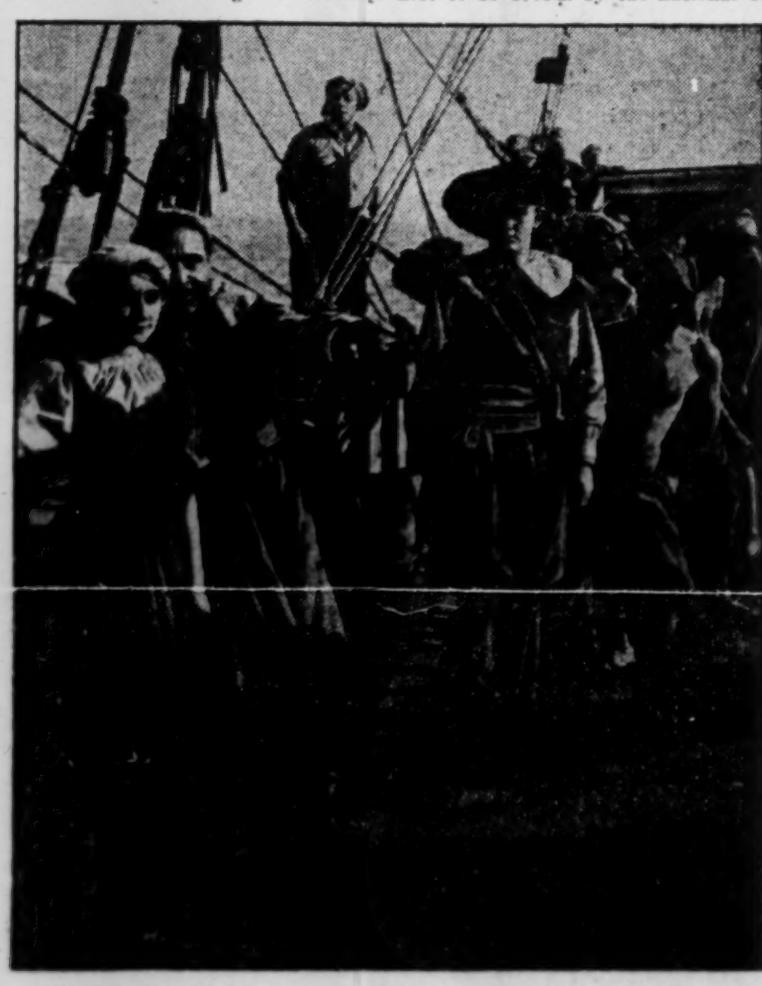
SAN DIEGO UNION—American farmers have been prosperous for the past 10 years. That is one reason why the cost of living is so high. They have made too much money and thousands

of them, as the result, have rented their farms and gone to cities to live on their incomes. The Kansas state secretary of agriculture asserts that the farm, in that state, runs by its owner, is now an exception. There is an adage old as the hills that "he who by the plow waits, himself must either hold or drive." And there is as much sense in today as ever there was. No man works a hired farm to the best advantage of the farm, and the more we become a nation of rented farms the less we shall be a nation of colossal production. Scientific farming, conducted by the man who expects to derive his money from the same farm while he lives, and his children after him will result in fortunes for all who attempt it, for a long time to come; but renting the farm is the poorest policy imaginable. It is next to free trade for reducing

and it would be of the greatest advantage to have a perennial supply of coal at Alaskan harbors for the use of the fleet. If precedent were wanted for the construction of the railway by the government the lines built and run by Uncle Sam on the Panama Canal Zone would suffice. But is not the project sound enough to stand upon its own footing?

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In a barkentine, motion picture property used for staging plays



Income Tax Safe Keeping Department

THE INCOME TAX LAW makes necessary the filing of certificates of ownership with coupons at the time of deposit. New regulations from time to time necessitate changes in the form of these certificates. Coupons sent with incomplete or incorrect forms are subject to delay in payment and inconvenience to owners.

Our Safe Keeping Department is equipped to handle all such details for Depositors. By appointment of this Bank as Agent, the proper certificates are signed, coupons collected and the proper accounts credited without any action on the part of the Depositor.

To present and future Depositors a further investigation is recommended.

National Shawmut Bank Boston

first number of the Record after the April vacation will contain the names of the boys that hold their place through the present term. The first number next September will contain the names of those who were neither absent nor tardy during the entire year.

—ooo—
PRINTING CLASS PRAISED

The Lewis printing class, as recorded some time ago, printed the programs for a recent arithmetic test in the city. Now it is rejoicing in the praise bestowed upon the work by Assistant Superintendent Maurice P. White. Mr. White pronounced the work as being as good as an experienced printer could do.

—ooo—
TEACHING OBSERVATION

An example of original description which is intended to teach observation as well as several other things is the following composition on "My Desk" written by a boy named Paul, in grade V at the Dudley school. It is as follows:

The parts of my desk are the standards, the box and the finished top. The standards of my desk are of iron. Their shape is long and narrow. They are long to take up much room. My desk is one with moving standards. They are painted black to make them look well and to keep them from getting rusted. They are fastened at the top to the box, and at the bottom to the floor. The box of my desk is painted with varnish. It is made out of maple wood. Its length is twenty-two inches, its width is twenty inches, and its depth is five inches. There are five different pieces to my box, the top, the bottom, the sides and the back. They are fastened together by nails. My desk is sloping. The inkwell is on the right hand side. The groove is to keep the pencils from falling off. The rail is the part behind the groove, so that things won't go over. The outside of the box is for holding books, pencils, pens, paper, etc. The inside is for books, pens, pencils and rulers.

—ooo—
WATER SYSTEM SOON COMPLETE

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—North Sacramento is soon to have water systems installed in this community, says the Union. A 70-foot steel tower, with a 60,000-gallon tank, ordered from the Des Moines Bridge and Iron Company will soon be installed.

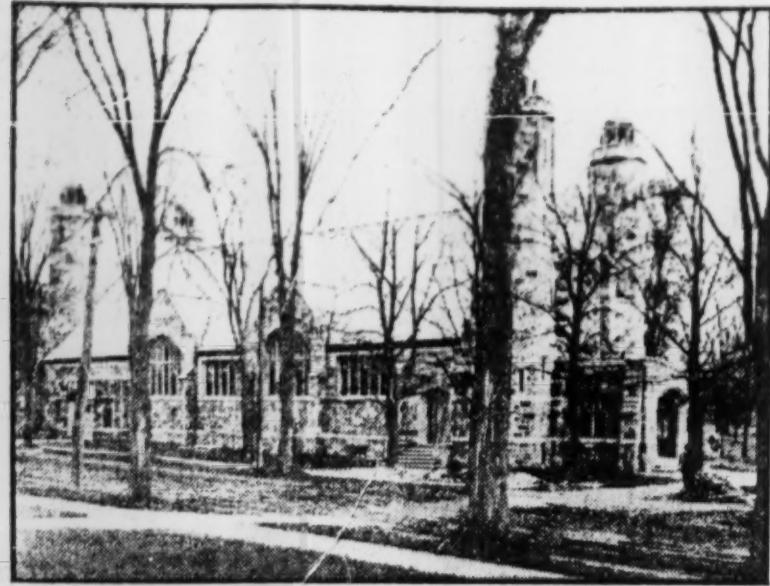
This tank and tower will afford a high pressure system and an abundant supply. About 10 miles of main have already been laid in North Sacramento, and with the arrival of the new tank from 10 to 12 miles of still larger steel mains will be laid.

—ooo—
WOMEN WANT TO JOIN BOARD

MILLBURY, Mass.—Members of Millbury Woman's Club are seeking admission to membership in the Millbury Board of Trade.

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LEWISTON'S MILLS INCREASING



New chapel of Bates College, much admired stone edifice

Erection of Another Great Cotton Manufactory and Many Houses Giving "Industrial Heart of Maine" an Impetus

FALLS A RARE ASSET

LEWISTON, Me.—Construction of another mammoth cotton mill and of many new houses and tenement buildings at present gives this city a smart building boom. With resources of electric power far from fully utilized, Lewiston is expected to advance rapidly for many years.

Now and then a visitor, or perhaps

GREATER VERMONT ASSOCIATION SEES GOOD IN COUNTY SYSTEM

Group Composed of Agricultural and Industrial Organizations Plans Campaign of Development for Every Part of State

COOPERATION SOUGHT

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Composed of Vermont institutions interested in the agricultural and industrial development of the state, the Greater Vermont Association has been perfecting its organization and laying its plans for a comprehensive campaign. It is advocating the county system and taking the work into each county. No part of the state is to be overlooked and the cooperation of all bodies and individuals is solicited, to the end that the movement be as complete as it possibly can be made.

On Feb. 17, 1912, a number of representative men from different parts of



PRESIDENT GUY W. BAILEY

Vermont, in conference at Burlington, formed this organization for the state development and gave it its present name. A general public meeting was held at Montpelier in March, and another meeting at Rutland in July. At these meetings state affairs along economic and civic lines were discussed, a constitution was adopted, and officers were elected. In October the secretary of the association began to devote all his time to the work of the association.

A public meeting, largely attended by members of the Legislature, was held in the State House at Montpelier in November. This meeting was addressed by George B. Gallop of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Perry Walton of the Pilgrim Association, and C. C. Fitts of Brattleboro, Vt.

The year following this period of organization has been devoted to getting in touch with boards of trade and improvement societies, outlining plans and taking up actively a few problems. As an organization of organizations, the association has published a directory of local commercial and civic associations. A study of the dates at which these associations were formed shows that more village, city, town and county

open to women in the United States, and which has enjoyed rapid growth in attendance, equipment and influence until today its graduates are known and respected in almost every state in the land for their ability and character. Its culture tempers the character of the city in no small measure, helping the churches, the public schools, the Y. W. C. A., the women's clubs and the public library to well into intelligent and patriotic citizenship the very considerable percentage of people from other countries who have been attracted here by the many industrial plants.

Historically, the homes of Senator Frye and Congressman Dingley are of especial interest; socially, the imposing shrine of Kora Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., stands by itself in northeastern New England. There are many church edifices of architectural dignity. Artistically, one may not overlook the nearly completed chapel which adorns the Bates College campus and which, many say, is without doubt the most attractive building in Lewiston.

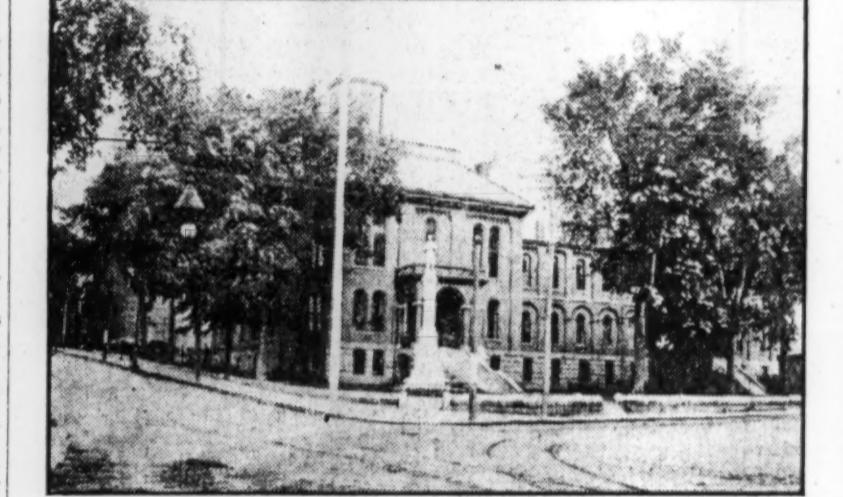
Lewiston being the hub of many radiating trolley lines which reach out into central and western Maine, is a busy mart every day in the week, and its business houses are considered among the best in the state.

Some one who has traveled abroad, crossing the bridge between the twin cities of Lewiston and Auburn, remarks on the rare beauty of the falls which at this point, many think, form the brightest gem of the Androscoggin in all its long course from Umbagog to the sea. "But for her castles and her ancient legends, the Rhine is not more interesting," has been asserted.

Now are these falls of scenic interest alone, for they also are most important to this thriving community, since they supply the ample water power which has made it the throbbing "Industrial Heart of Maine." The many cotton and woolen mills here identify Lewiston as the "Spindle City."

This city also is the seat of Bates College, which will celebrate its semi-centennial at the next commencement; which made a success of coeducation when few opportunities of the kind were

available from the cities spend much of the time fanned in song and story, it has won laurels all its own, as shire town of both Lewiston and Auburn, by trolley cars, it has be-



Androscoggin county buildings in Maine shire town

center of Maine and as a city of homes. The county court house is its statelyst building, although among the church edifices are some of distinct architectural attraction.

In its many shoe shops it provides employment for large corps of workers. From the industrial plants of its sister city, Lewiston, it also draws many people who prefer to reside in Auburn, where civic ideals are especially high and the hillside setting is inviting. The homes are not marked by great wealth, but possess substantial comforts and the citizens take pride in making Auburn a happy, prosperous, moral place in which to labor and live.

For many years its academy held a place in the front ranks of the educational institutions of the state, and since it has been converted into a high school it maintains the same high standing. The public schools are managed by men of progressive ideas, and just now there is under construction here one of the finest primary school buildings to be found in Maine. The library is attractive in its housing, and is exceedingly well equipped, while its patronage indicates a full appreciation of its usefulness.

Among the features by which the city is known far and wide is its beautiful Lake Auburn, on whose shores are an increasing number of cottages, where peo-

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*Kronprinzessin Cecilie . . Feb. 21
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GNEISENAU . . Bremen direct (one cabin) 11 . . March 12

*SALES AT 1 A. M.

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Under escort and independent by special Pullman trains, Jan. 20, Feb. 9 and 23, visiting all the attractive resorts of the Southern Route, from Boston Tuesday, Feb. 13, visiting Washington, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio. Tickets allow indefinite stay in California or Florida with conductor via Grand Canyon of Arizona and Colorado.

CALIFORNIA
All the Southern Route, from Boston Tuesday, Feb. 13, visiting Washington, Asheville, Chattanooga, New Orleans for the Mardi Gras, Galveston, Houston and San Antonio. Tickets allow indefinite stay in California or Florida with conductor via Grand Canyon of Arizona and Colorado.

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Trust Control Measures Will Have Hearing at Once

While Administration Measures Are to Have Right of Way the President Has Other Reforms to Propose to Congress

SOME BILLS WITHHELD

WASHINGTON—While hearings are to begin at once on the trust control bills that constitute the administration's program, the President caused it to be known on Friday that the legislation proposed is as yet tentative in form and that other measures may be offered in a supplementary way looking to the guidance of business.

Complying with the wishes of administration leaders to consider the subject thoroughly the House judiciary and Senate interstate commerce committees decided not to introduce at this time the measure relating to interlocking directorate prohibition, definitions of restraint of trade and specification of unfair competition.

The Interstate trade commission bill introduced on Friday will be taken up next week by the House interstate and foreign commerce committee, which may see fit to alter the provisions proposed by the judiciary subcommittee and Senator Newlands, chairman of the Senate interstate commerce committee.

The fifth of the proposed bills—that to authorize federal regulation of railroad securities—probably will not be drawn for several weeks. As a basis for this measure, however, a bill introduced some time ago by Representative Adamson of Georgia, probably will be taken up.

Plans for the hearing now are engaging attention of the legislative leaders. Representative Clayton has called a meeting of the judiciary committee tomorrow to determine upon a course of procedure, and when the Democrats of the Senate interstate commerce committee met on Friday to discuss the subject, the proposition was made that hearings should be conducted jointly by House and Senate committees in order to expedite consideration of the bills. This idea received very little encouragement, however, from the House leaders.

With two committees in the House already engaged in preliminary consideration of the subject and with the prospect of another division of jurisdiction in the Senate between the judiciary and interstate commerce committees it was pointed out that joint hearings could not be conducted without considerable difficulty. Democrats of the Senate interstate commerce committee were inclined today to insist that all the trust measures be referred to them when the bills are introduced in the upper branch.

Late Friday, Representatives Clayton, Carlisle and Floyd of the judiciary subcommittee conferred with Senator Newlands and other Democrats of the interstate commerce committee, including Senators Smith of South Carolina, Pomerene, Thomas, Myers, Robinson, Saulsbury and Thompson.

Members of both committees, after discussing the question of masking the bills party measures through caucus action, expressed the hope that it would not be necessary to handle them in this way, as was done with the tariff and currency bills. In this connection Senator Newlands pointed out that all minority members would be given an opportunity to participate in deliberations on the bill at hearings and through consultation with the committees. Another joint conference of the House and Senate committees will be held today.

Exchange Control Waits

It was said at the White House on Friday that President Wilson had taken no attitude whatever on legislation to regulate stock exchanges. His declaration to callers that he had omitted the subject from his messages because it was not included in the Democratic platform, they said, was in no way to be interpreted as approval or disapproval of any proposed action by Congress.

The President, it was said, desired to make it clear that by his remarks on the scope of his recommendations to Congress he was in no way passing upon the merits of any subject which may originate in Congress without his recommendation.

In Congress no decision has been reached to include regulation of stock exchanges in the legislative program for the present session, but bills are pending on the subject.

The Owen bill, on which hearings before the Senate banking and currency committee are to begin Feb. 11, would prevent the use of the mails, telegraph and telephone in furtherance of improper transactions on stock exchanges.

Big Problems Are Pending

President Wilson invited late Friday the Senate committee on foreign relations to confer with him at the White House next Monday night. The purpose of the conference was not disclosed to Chairman Bacon and all Republican and Democratic members of the committee. Persons close to the President said, however, that Panama canal tolls, the Japanese alien land controversy, the Mexican situation, the unratified arbitration treaties and the proposed Bryan peace treaties probably would be discussed.

Minority for Mr. Glass

Senators Bradley and Clapp, as a minority of the Senate elections committee, presented their report on Friday favoring the seating of Frank P. Glass, whom Governor O'Neil appointed a Senator to succeed the late Senator Johnston of Alabama. A majority has held otherwise. The Senate will decide.

MORE PROFIT SHARING PLANS ARE ANNOUNCED

Hardware House and Silk Mill to Give Portion of Business Earnings—Steel Corporation to Supply Farm Products

MANY ARE AFFECTED

YOUNGSTOWN, O.—P. H. Thompson, general manager of the Stambaugh-Thompson Company, wholesale hardware dealers, announces a profit-sharing system adopted similar to that put in effect by the Ford Motor Car Company, of Detroit. The company immediately will divide half of its last year's profits with its employees, which means that each will receive an amount equal to three months' extra pay. One hundred employees, including about twenty women and girls, will benefit.

DANBURY, Conn.—Arthur E. Tweedy, president of the Tweedy silk mills, which employ 150 operatives, today announced a 10 per cent increase of wages, effective at once, and declared that all employees who have been with the company six months will on Dec. 15 receive a share of profits of the company.

CONNEAUT, O.—The United States Steel Corporation will establish soon on its 12,000 acre farm here a plan for supplying foodstuffs, as far as possible, to all of its employees.

Last summer the farm produced a large crop of potatoes which were sold to company employees on lake freighters at nearly half the market price. This year employees of mills in the central states will also be given an opportunity to purchase the farm's products.

HOLMES TALK IS ON PHILIPPINES

"Cruising in the Philippines" was the subject of the talk given by Burton Holmes in Tremont Temple last night. With motion pictures and colored slides he illustrated the various points touched in his lecture. Included in the places visited were Rompton, Cebu, Iloilo, Tacloban, Leyte, Mindanao, Iligan, Davao, Zamboanga and other cities and towns.

One of the most interesting pictures was a motion photograph taken through the glass bottom of a boat. The talk is repeated this afternoon.

CALUMET MINER SURRENDERS

HOUGHTON, Mich.—Henry Koski, financial secretary of South Range local of the Western Federation of Miners, surrendered Friday. The Koski indictment is based on the shooting of a deputy sheriff.

MRS. O. H. P. BELMONT SAYS SUFFRAGE WORK IS EXACTING

New York Woman, in Boston to Take Part in Statesmen's Meeting, Tells of the Campaign—Lunch Room for Girls Is Proposed

When one goes into suffrage work it means hard labor, said Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, president of the New York Political Equality Union, this morning. She is in Boston to preside this evening at the statesmen's meeting at Tremont Temple at which Senators Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota, William Kenyon of Iowa, and Charles C. Thomas of Colorado, speak. Senator Clapp probably will reply to the recent attack upon suffrage made by Prof. Wiliam T. Sedgwick of "Tech." Mrs. Belmont said that she arose every morning at 5 o'clock and went to her office between 8 and 9 o'clock every day and that she had not missed a day for five years, except when called from the city.

Several Boston suffragists, including Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Mary Hutchinson Page, Mrs. Teresa Crowley, Mrs. Benjamin Pitman, Mrs. Francis H. Williams, Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, Mrs. Glendower Evans, Mrs. Maud Wood Park and Mrs. Gertrude Newell, who lunch with Mrs. Belmont and her secretary, Miss Caroline Reilly, at the Boston Art Club today, are taking that opportunity to hold a conference for discussion of the general suffrage situation in this state and the establishment of a lunch room where girls can get a good lunch at a reasonable price.

Telling of the lunch room in New York, which has been in existence for five years and which is wholly self-supporting, Mrs. Belmont said that a lunch of the best bread and butter, cocoa, lamb stew or baked beans could be purchased there for 15 cents. Men also patronize the lunch room.

The suffragists of New York state are going into active politics soon. During the coming summer Mrs. Belmont is planning to conduct a series of caravans of automobiles and carriages through the state. It may be done here, too. Mrs. Belmont will be escorted to the

FUND FOR FARM COLLEGES ASKED FROM CONGRESS

Smith-Lever Bill Providing Money for Cooperative Extension Work and Practical Exhibition of Agriculture Is Urged

\$3,000,000 TO BE ASKED

WASHINGTON—Prompt passage of the Smith-Lever cooperative agricultural extension bill was expected in the Senate today. Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, gave notice last week that he would move its consideration at this time and expected little opposition. The Lever bill, which is practically a duplicate of the Smith bill, passed the House Monday, and the Smith bill was favorably reported from the committee on agriculture and forestry Dec. 10 last.

The measure provides for cooperative extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several states and the department of agriculture. A sum of \$480,000 a year is appropriated—\$10,000 to each state complying with the provisions of the act—to pay expenses of the extension work and printing and distributing information, and in addition \$300,000 for the first year, \$600,000 for the second year, and so on increasing the amount by \$300,000 each year until the annual appropriation shall reach \$3,000,000 in addition to the \$480,000. This additional appropriation is to be allotted to the several states in the proportion which the rural population of each state bears to the total rural population of the United States.

The principal condition on which the money is to be paid to the states is that each state must appropriate an equal amount each year to be employed with the federal funds in the same work.

None of the government money is to be used in the erection of buildings, purchase of land, in college course teaching, lectures in colleges or in promoting agricultural trains or in any other purpose not specified, and not more than 5 per cent may be used for publications.

The bill proposes, "in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics, and to encourage the application of the same," that there be inaugurated in connection with the land grant colleges in each state, agricultural extension work to be carried on in cooperation with the United States department of agriculture. Where there are more than one such college in a state the Legislature shall designate the one to receive the benefit. It is stated that this act shall not discontinue either the farm management work or the farmers' cooperative demonstration work now conducted by the bureau of plant industry.

The work is to consist of giving instruction and practical exhibitions in agriculture and home economics to per-

sons not attending the colleges, giving such information through field illustrations, publications and otherwise. The work is to be carried on as agreed upon by the secretary of agriculture and the beneficiary colleges.

Senator Smith proposes but one amendment to the bill, namely to increase the additional appropriation for the first two years from \$300,000 to \$600,000 because, he says, since the measure was drafted originally enough progress has been made in the study of the subject to insure the wise expenditure of that amount of money at the start. He made the amount smaller at first because he thought the first few years' work would be more or less experimental.

Senator Cummins of Iowa has given notice that he will offer amendments to the bill to correct what he thinks is an unjust distribution of the money among the states with discrimination in favor of the southern states. He says 12 southern states, producing \$3,000,000,000 worth of products will get 40 per cent of the fund, while the 12 leading agricultural states of the North, producing \$6,000,000,000, get only 36 per cent of the fund.

Senator Page of Vermont, who has taken the lead in this question for several years, will vote for the Smith bill, although it does not go so far as the Page bill does. The Page bill provides for federal aid to vocational education in all branches as well as in agriculture.

During the Sixty-Second Congress the House passed the Lever bill and the Senate passed it in connection with the extension plan for vocational education in the form of the Page bill. A conference of the House declined to accept the bill covering vocational education generally and both measures failed. The bill approved in the last Congress gave the entire control of the extension work to the land-grant colleges of agriculture in the respective states, while the bill now under consideration provides for cooperation between the colleges and the department of agriculture, requiring that before the money is paid each year the officials of each college must submit plans for use of the money, and have them approved by the secretary of agriculture.

This modification was made because the department has already done much work in farm exhibition, although this work has been localized in a few states.

Extensive hearings were held on the bills in the last Congress, which hearings are applicable to the present bills. The present bill has the approval of the executive committee representing the agricultural colleges and experiment stations and of the department of agriculture.

"I am glad to give hearty endorsement to this bill," writes the president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. "I think it is one of the most important educational measures ever introduced in Congress. I believe the time is ripe for a federal movement in popular education in agricultural and rural affairs. The states are doing something, but we need the stimulus, direction and practical assistance of the national government."

Five years ago the Morrill act, providing for the endowment and support of colleges, the leading object of which should be "to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts," was passed, and by its aid colleges of agriculture are now conducted in every state. Twenty-five years ago the Hatch bill was passed, as a result of which agricultural experiment stations are now conducted in every state. In most states the two institutions have worked in close association. They have conducted investigations and made tests bearing upon various questions connected with the farm, studying plant development and command lower interest. At the same time, the necessity for expensive underwritings would be materially lessened, and the possibility of manipulation reduced almost to the vanishing point. In a word, the real popularization of railroad investments would be brought about.

The success of the stock and bond supervision, it is predicted, would mean not only that there would be less friction between the railroads and the public on the one hand, and between the same railroads and their employees on the other hand, but that railroad securities would sell more readily, at better rates, and command lower interest.

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The first serious proposal for federal supervision of railroad securities by the federal government was made about 10 years ago by James R. Garfield, then commissioner of corporations. The idea was attacked not only by the railroads, but by political economists as well, who said that such a move would be in the direction of ultimate government ownership and operation.

Today precisely the opposite opinion is secured from this money but none of it is spent in carrying the information to the farmers and showing them how to use it. It is to make this information practical and available that the present legislation is intended.

The national government has spent on the agricultural colleges and experiment stations about \$70,000,000 and spends now about \$4,000,000 annually on them.

From state appropriations and other sources they receive about \$11,000,000 a year additional, a large part of the latter item being needed for buildings.

For the department of agriculture Congress last year appropriated \$15,000,000 for agricultural work, most of it for experimentation and investigation. Valuable information is secured from this money but none of it is spent in carrying the information to the farmers and showing them how to use it. It is to make this information practical and available that the present legislation is intended.

The reversal of opinion is not the least interesting and significant feature of the present situation. When President Roosevelt was publicly advocating the stock and bond supervision idea of Mr. Garfield, he had almost no followers in Congress or over the country. So slight was the response to his words that he was not long in deciding to turn to other subjects. Now, however, the recommendation of President Wilson, precisely to the same effect, apparently has met with almost universal approval, both in Congress and throughout the country, and is to be one of the most widely popular features of his trust program.

MISS COLLETON, NEW SUPERVISOR OF ALIEN CLASSES

Miss Eleanor M. Colleton has been made supervisor of immigrant classes in the evening schools. Miss Colleton made a special study of the needs of the immigrants and the relation of the public school to them. She is at present carrying on a unique and effective work for immigrant girls in connection with the Hancock school in the North End. Her appointment as supervisor of the evening classes has been made in the hope of making that work even more practical than it is.

In the fall Miss Colleton conducted a series of nine conferences on this subject for evening school teachers, which was found to be helpful. W. Standing Field is director of the evening schools.

FRANKLIN CARNIVAL POSTPONED

Announcement is made by the Boston park and recreation department that the winter carnival which was to be held in Franklin park tonight has been postponed until conditions are more suitable.

MINNEAPOLIS HAS BUSY FARM SCHOOL

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Farmers with

OFFSET TO U. S. OWNERSHIP SEEN IN TRUST PLAN

Supervision of Stock and Bond Issues by Interstate Carriers Predicted to Lessen Effects of Alaska Road Bill

FEATURE IS POPULAR

WASHINGTON—It is the belief of many public men in this city, as it is also of many prominent capitalists in all parts of the country, that the enactment by Congress of a law, following the recommendation of President Wilson in his trust address, clothing the interstate commerce commission with authority to supervise future stock and bond issues of interstate carriers, would postpose indefinitely, and perhaps permanently, the serious raising in the United States of the question of government ownership of those carriers.

For this reason it is believed that there will be no opposition worth while to this feature of the President's trust program.

Enactment of legislation making sure that no interstate railroad will be permitted to issue securities of any sort, unless the money raised from their sale is put directly into the properties for betterments, etc., and that all issues of this sort must first be approved by the interstate commerce commission, will be depended upon to offset, at least to a considerable degree, the government ownership ideas that the Alaskan bill will develop.

It is largely for this reason that the big railroad men of the country will not oppose the stock and bond feature of the President's trust program.

But there is another important reason why railroad managers, more particularly those of the type of Howard Elliott of the New Haven road, will not oppose this stock and bond supervision. Such supervision would popularize railway securities for investment purposes, and inspire confidence in railway management such as has not heretofore been witnessed in the United States. When federal authority over rates and practices has been made complete, as will be the case in the not distant future, and when, on top of this, there comes thorough-going federal supervision of all stock and bond issues, amounting practically to a government guarantee to these issues, the investing public will assume an attitude toward the common carriers which will of itself work out that harmony of thought and purpose that must underlie all efforts to solve existing problems correctly.

The success of the stock and bond supervision, it is predicted, would mean not only that there would be less friction between the railroads and the public on the one hand, and between the same railroads and their employees on the other hand, but that railroad securities would sell more readily, at better rates, and command lower interest.

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Automobile News of Interest

U. S. AUTOMOBILE EXPORTS IN 1913 SHOW INCREASE

In Short Space of Ten Years the Figures Have Grown From \$2,000,000 in 1903 to Approximately \$40,000,000

ALL COUNTRIES BUY

WASHINGTON—That the exports of automobiles from the United States are now 20 times as large as they were a decade ago is shown by a report of the department of commerce issued Friday. This statement shows that the value of automobiles and parts thereof sent out of the United States in the 11 months ended with November, 1913, justify the statement that the total for the full year just ended will approximate \$40,000,000, against less than \$2,000,000 in 1903, a decade earlier.

Detailed figures for the 11 months ended with November show that 23,579 passenger automobiles and 921 commercial vehicles valued at approximately \$23,000,000 were sent to foreign countries and if to this is added the nearly \$6,000,000 worth of parts of automobiles, the total for the 11 months is approximately \$36,000,000. The shipments to Porto Rico, Hawaii and Alaska, which are not included in the figures, approximate \$2,000,000, making the grand total for the 11 months practically \$38,000,000 and fully justifying the estimate of \$40,000,000 for the full calendar year 1913. In 1903, a decade ago, this total was less than \$2,000,000; in 1906 about \$5,000,000; in 1910 approximately \$16,000,000; in 1911, \$24,000,000; in 1912, \$35,000,000, and in 1913, approximately \$40,000,000.

Meantime the imports of automobiles show a marked decline. The total value of automobiles and parts thereof imported in 1909 were nearly \$4,800,000, and in 1913 about \$1,500,000.

American automobiles are sent to all parts of the world, the figures for 1913 showing exports to about 75 countries and colonies. All the principal countries of Europe and America are included, and the list also extends to Bulgaria, Roumania, Serbia, Turkey, Greece, the Azores, the Canary Islands, the West Indies, Siam, the Dutch East Indies, Russia in Asia, Korea, French Oceania, Egypt, China, Japan and India.

The largest purchaser of our automobiles is our next-door neighbor, Canada, the total number sent to that country in the 11 months of 1913 being 5824, valued at \$7,870,086. The United Kingdom is the next largest customer, the total number sent to that country in the 11 months being 4504, valued at \$3,482,301, while to Australia, New Zealand, and other British Oceania were exported 3069 automobiles, valued at \$2,855,330; to South America, 2474, valued at \$2,773,140; Germany, 959, valued at \$811,293; France, 801, valued at \$609,731; and Italy, 302, valued at \$259,073. The average export price of the automobiles sent to Europe during the period under consideration was \$800 each; of those to Canada, \$135; and to South America as a whole, \$112.

MOTORCYCLE NOTES

The West Side Motorcycle Club of Springfield, O., has become affiliated with the Federation of American Motorcyclists. The club has 33 members.

FIRE CHIEF STANTON OF NORWICH, CONN. uses a motorcycle in responding to all fire alarms.

THE REPORT OF MOTORCYCLE POLICEMAN COOLEY OF AURORA, ILL. shows that during 1913 he rode his motorcycle 11,964 miles, responding to 258 calls.

IT IS THE PLAN OF COMMISSIONER DIES, OF MEMPHIS, TENN., to replace the horses now used by the 10 city inspectors with motorcycles.

A MOTORCYCLE STREET SWEEPER, which it is said will do the work of 21 men, is being tested in New York city.

PATRICK H. FRENCH ordered that no class of citizens is more interested in the good roads movement than motorcyclists. Fifty-five motorcyclists of Rockford, Ill., have offered to spend at least one day in helping to improve the road between Rockford and Beloit, Wis., and it is believed that each of the 500 members of the Rockford Motorcycle Club will aid in the work.

BRIG.-GEN. G. P. SERVIN of Washington, D. C., declares that the motorcycle is as valuable in the army as an airship, and much more practicable, cheaper and faster than a horse; excellent for delivery of telegraph messages, and could be used to advantage in general field work. He has recommended to Congress the advisability of having a motorcycle corps in the army.

MANHATTAN AUTO CLUB HAS GROWN RAPIDLY IN A YEAR

Organized Jan. 31, 1913, It Has Grown to a Membership of About 600 and Is Taking Active Part in Bettering Automobiling in Great Eastern Metropolis

NEW YORK—At a time when the problems of New York motorists had seemingly reached an acute stage and little was being done by local organizations to better conditions, a handful of active workers gathered Jan. 31, 1913, and organized the Manhattan Automobile Club. Today, although it was organized less than a year ago and at a period in the development of the motor car when the novelty had worn off and much of

justify its existence, notable instances being the bettering of traffic conditions in various congested parts of the city, the exercising of greater vigilance to the moral status of chauffeurs public and private, and the dissemination of information as to how owners can get the maximum of efficiency at the least possible expense, information which most owners are glad to get. "Luncheon talks" on this latter subject are delivered

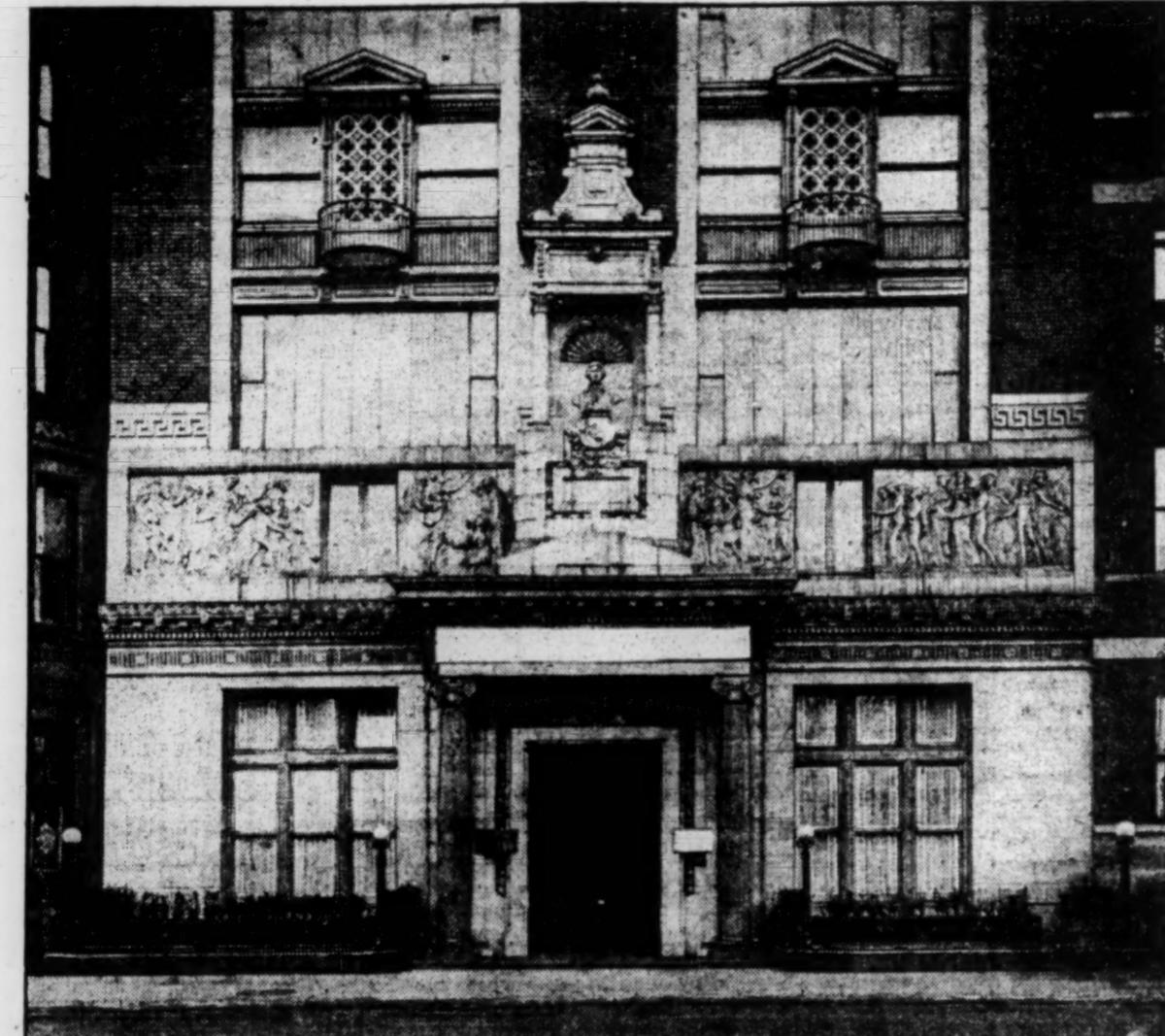
AUTOMOBILE NOTES

A Chinese vegetable gardener at Portland, Ore., uses a $\frac{1}{4}$ -ton truck for carrying his produce to the market.

It is expected that some 395,000 automobiles will be made in Detroit in 1914 at a sales value of about \$280,000,000.

Chicago opens her fourteenth automobile show this evening in the Coliseum and First Regiment armory with 300 separate exhibits scheduled.

The New York State Automobile Association reports a membership of 14,521. This refers to affiliated clubs. The city of Buffalo ranks first with 3536; Rochester, 2727. There are 62 cities in the state affiliated with the state association



HOME OF THE MANHATTAN AUTOMOBILE CLUB OF NEW YORK CITY

the initial enthusiasm had been spent, the Manhattan Automobile Club has a membership of approximately 600, and new members are being added daily.

In its declaration of purpose, which was sent to car owners and other interested ones, the club declared (1) for protection to motor car investments, (2) for the removal of excessive annoyances which beset motorists on the streets, in garages, from irresponsible chauffeurs, etc., (3) for the promotion and protection of motoring in the way of legislation, (4) the prompt regulation, by motorists themselves, in conjunction with the municipal authorities, of automobile traffic, and (5) the providing of a genuinely enjoyable club for all motorists in Greater New York.

As strange as it may seem, this is the first concerted effort that has ever been made by New York motorists in the direction of doing anything for the protection and development of their own cause. Heretofore whatever has been done has been left either to individuals, motorists or to the city authorities, by the way, have done remarkably well considering the fact that they have had little or no assistance from motorists themselves. However, the rapidly increasing number of cars and the many incident abuses, some time ago convinced motorists that they must do something, and the Manhattan Automobile Club is the result.

The club has already done much to further the summer months the club provides its members with accurate information regarding roads and routes to various parts of the country, most of which information is obtained through the touring department of the American Automobile Association, with which the club is affiliated. The club also issues letters of credit to members who tour, attends to car an' personal insurance and adjusts differences that may arise between the trade and members.

The club recently left its rooms at 757 Broadway for the new studio building at 222 W. Fifty-ninth street, where it now occupies three floors overlooking Central Park. The new location is in the very heart of the motor sales section of the city and is most conveniently located especially for members who have business in the neighborhood. The restaurant is particularly well patronized during business hours. A campaign is now under way to increase the membership to 1000.

The officers of the Manhattan Automobile Club are as follows: President, A. B. Cordiner; vice-president, E. E. Schwarzkopf; secretary and treasurer, William A. Allen; board of governors: The officers, and A. J. Inderbriden, Carl H. Page, I. M. Uppereu, C. H. Watson, and A. H. Whiting.

With the entry list open only three days seven cars have been nominated for the grand prize and six for the Vanderbilt cup race to be run on the Santa Monica course in California the last week in February. Entries close Feb. 9.

The distance of the grand prize auto race, to be run over the course at Santa Monica, Cal., Feb. 23, will be 403.24 miles, or 48 laps of the track. The distance for the Vanderbilt cup race will be 35 laps for the course, or 294 miles. This race will be run Feb. 21.

Records of Secretary of State Martin show that more Michigan farmers owned motor cars in 1913 than ever before. Owners in the cities registered 34,268 machines, and 19,060 licenses were issued to those living in townships and villages.

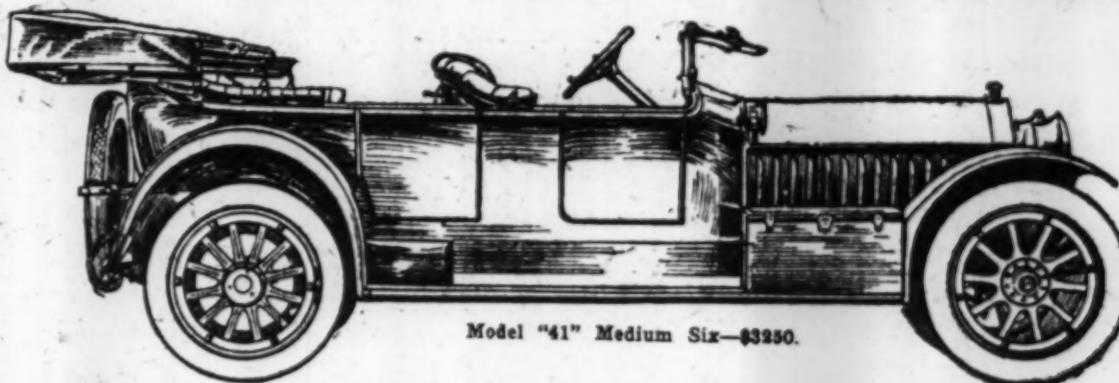
Over the 120-mile stretch of desert and mountain between San Diego and the Imperial Valley—the motor car is making daily trips according to H. B. Webb, traffic manager for the company which has installed a motor stage line between these two points.

Massachusetts Automobile Club members were hosts Wednesday to a number of the women relatives and friends in the new club from 2 to 4. Luncheon was served and an orchestra gave a musical. The visitors were escorted through the building and shown all its features.

To each of the 4000 members of the Connecticut Automobile Association was sent Friday a circular signed by the legal committee of that body, Charles M. Robinson, chairman, in which the new arrangements by which the members can obtain price concessions on each item of up-keep, as insurance, supplies and accessories, now that it has broken away from the American Automobile Association, together with the reasons in detail for that separation were set forth. It is understood that the provision for touring informa-

MARMON

"The Easiest Riding Car in the World"



Model "41" Medium Six—\$3250.

Announcement Opening and Exhibit

At our new sales and service building, 562 Commonwealth Ave., junction Beacon Street. For the week beginning January 26 we have arranged to exhibit all of the latest Marmon Models shown at the National Automobile Show in New York, including the Model "41" Medium Six. We cordially invite your inspection.

FIRST AMONG THE BEST

The thirteenth year models of Marmon cars include: Two Wonderful Six Cylinders, Models "41" and "48" and the Famous Four-Cylinder, Model "32."

The Great Attractions of the New York Show.

Manufactured Exclusively by Nordyke & Marmon Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Established 1851.

FRANK E. WING, New England Distributor
562 Commonwealth Avenue. Service Bldg., 682 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass.

OPEN EVENINGS NEXT WEEK UNTIL 9 P. M.

Sixty Years of Successful Manufacturing

SAN DIEGO MEN PLAN TO IMPROVE NORMAL SCHOOL

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Plans to make the state normal school of San Diego by 1917 large, well equipped and efficient are being formulated by the president and board of trustees, says the Union.

Ernest E. White has been appointed chairman of a special committee to present to the state board of engineering a systematic plan to development of the campus and buildings. A definite appropriation is wanted each year, so that by 1917 the plan will be completed. From a total enrollment of 274 in the normal school and 400 in the training school, it is possible that San Diego will have an educational organization with thousands enrolled.

PORTRAITS OF TRUSTEES TO HANG IN LIBRARY

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Public library building at Fourth and York streets is to be further beautified by the addition of some 22 enlarged pictures, both photographs and paintings, to be hung in the reading rooms. The pictures will be of present and former members of the library trustees, says the Herald. This embellishment was decided on at the meeting of the board in the library building.

Announcement was made of the opening of the recently constructed Eastern negro branch library at Hancock and Lampton streets, which will be ready for occupancy on Feb. 2. The formal opening will be held Jan. 28, on which day exercises will be held by the library board. On Jan. 29 negro school teachers will conduct the exercises. Jan. 30 will be given over to colored ministers, and Jan. 31 will be dedicated to the children.

PALOUSE PROJECT IS MAPPED OUT

SPOKANE, Wash.—Puruant to the approval by the secretary of the interior of the contract between the state of Washington and the United States, providing for the investigation of the Palouse irrigation project, Governor Lister E. McCulloch, engineer in the reclamation service, who will have charge of the Washington irrigation projects, has held a meeting to outline future work and discuss the steps necessary for handling the appropriation provided by the state.

QUANTITY may not be an argument to the man who is looking for QUALITY. Yet the fact that we do fill more than one-half the world's demands for annual ball bearings: and that 50,000 to 70,000 miles on one set of HESS-BRIGHT BEARINGS is an ordinary occurrence—should convince you that QUANTITY PLUS QUALITY are both behind HESS-BRIGHT (DWF) ANNUAL BALL BEARINGS.

THE HESS-BRIGHT MANUFACTURING CO.
FRONT ST AND ERIC AVE, PHILADELPHIA PA.

STORES FOR RETAIL DISTRIBUTION

Philadelphia, 686 N. Broad St.—New York, 1974 Broadway—Chicago, 1800 Michigan Ave.



TO CHARGE CUSTOMERS—the special purchases here advertised were received too late for a circular announcement and hence no circular of this sale has been issued.

CHANDLER & CO.

NOTICE:

Items of great interest including late purchases in connection with an offering of a portion of the stock of the

French Dressmaking House "Allebone"

New York and Newport

Presentation of high-class merchandise such as only a French modiste and dressmaker of the highest class carries, requires skilled buying, for in addition to the merchandise purchased from the French dressmaking establishment, large purchases of like quality goods are made from importers of fine fabrics, dressmaking supply houses and makers of fine suits, coats, dresses, gowns, costumes, waists, etc.

An announcement of a sale of materials, etc., from a dressmaker conveys to Chandler & Co.'s customers the knowledge that it comprises varied selections of about the finest merchandise obtainable.

And for Monday there will be splendid offerings—particularly in silks, laces and dress goods—dresses, suits and coats—in robes, garnitures and tunics.

DRESSES AND GOWNS

Value Price

1 Afternoon Gown, sapphire blue broche chiffon velvet	145.00
I Afternoon Gown, broche velvet crepe de chine	78.00
2 Charmeuse Gowns, lace bodice	45.00
2 White Foulard Gowns	30.00
3 Chiffon and Charmeuse Evening Gowns	58.00
7 Dancing Dresses of taffeta 25.00	16.50
1 Rose Velvet Evening Gown	25.00
7 Chiffon Taffeta Dancing Gowns	45.00
1 Black Jet Tunic Evening Gown	160.00
1 American Beauty Tea Gown, Worth model	225.00
1 Red Cloth Afternoon Gown, Mayer model	150.00
I Evening Gown, blue broche velvet on coral charmeuse	200.00
1 Afternoon Gown, purple charmeuse	225.00
16 Dancing Dresses, several models	35.00 and 45.00
1 Hallet Model Evening Gown	185.00
1 Brocaded Charmeuse Evening Gown	110.00
1 Metal Cloth Evening Gown, copy of import	125.00

SUITS

Value Price

1 Black Satin Suit, Royal model	175.00
1 Red Check Suit, Bechoff David model	200.00
I Tan Cloth Bob Marie Costume	300.00
1 Navy Suit, Calot model	275.00
1 White Crepe Suit, Lanvin model	200.00
2 3-piece Costumes	65.00
1 Striped Model Suit	160.00
1 Black Satin Suit, "Callot" model	250.00
1 Checked Suit, Poiret model	150.00
1 Bernad Model Suit	135.00
2 Velvina Suits	35.00
2 Corduroy Suits	45.00
2 Navy Broadcloth Suits	40.00
6 Fancy Weave Suits	29.50
1 Navy Velvina Suit	65.00
1 Black Poplin Suit	45.00
1 Plum Brocade Suit	110.00
1 Navy Broadcloth Suit	55.00
1 Brown Velvina Suit	65.00
2 Crepe Chevrons Suits	35.00

COATS AND WRAPS

Value Price

1 Black Charmeuse Wrap	65.00
1 "Bradley" Wool Plush Sport Coat, duvetyne collar and cuffs	100.00
1 "Bradley" Blue Coat	75.00
1 "Louis" Coat, blue velvet collar	75.00
1 "Bechoff" David" Check Coat	150.00
1 Model Duvetyne Street Coat	100.00
1 Emb. Silk Crepe Wrap	100.00
1 Black Silk Moire Street Coat	75.00
1 "Bradley" Street Coat	50.00
1 "Bradley" Duvetyne Coat	65.00
1 New Model White Moire Taffeta Wrap	75.00
1 "Francis" Hand-emb. Gray Evening Wrap	225.00
1 "Galleries Lafayette" Corded Silk Coat, fur trimmed	25.00
1 "Piper" Taupé Silk Crepe Wrap	125.00
1 "Jenny" Wrap, imported silk crepe hand emb.	175.00
15 Street Coats	18.50 to 22.50
2 Sport Coats	12.50
1 Imported Evening Coat	100.00
1 Wool Mixture Sport Coat	35.00
3 Black Broadcloth Coats, fur trimmed	29.50

WAISTS AND BLOUSES

Value Price

23 Crepe Blouses	7.50
29 Striped Silk Tailored Waists	4.50
23 White Accordion Pleated Net Blouses	6.00
19 Striped Wash Silk Waists	4.50
9 Silk Shadow Lace Blouses	18.50
17 Poplin Semi-tailored Waists	5.00
7 Pleated Chiffon Blouses	16.50
21 French Voile Blouses	6.50
13 Silk Not Blouses	20.00
33 Crepe de Chine Blouses	7.50
15 Crinkle Crepe Blouses	10.50
7 Accordion Pleated Chiffon Blouses	8.00
10 Moleskin Waists	6.50
1 White Chiffon Blouse	23.50
23 White Wash Silk Waists	5.00

MISSES' COATS AND SUITS

Value Price

Junior Misses' Suits, sizes 10, 12 and 13	20.00
11 Diagonal Suits	25.00
9 Velvetized Suits, 35.00 and 40.00	18.50
2 Chiffon Velvet Suits	55.00
22 Boucle and Mixture Coats	20.00 and 22.50
11 Sport Coats	20.00
14 Black Broadcloth Coats	23.00
10 Vicuna and Velour de Laine Coats	45.00

LACES AND TRIMMINGS

Value Price

12 yds. Real Princess Edge	4.50
9½ yds. Emb. Filet Band	2.50
2½ yds. Real Irish Edge	12.50
20½ yds. Silk Chantilly Lace, 27 in.	3.50
21 yds. Paris Shade Shadow Flouncing, 27 in.	2.00
9½ yds. Emb. Gray Band	1.50
70 yds. Real Venise Insertion	2.00
12½ yds. Lierre Flounce	5.00
37 yds. Boheme Flounce, emb. 0.75	4.50
87 yds. Crystal and Jet Bead Fringe	1.50 to 3.00
9½ yds. Black Chantilly Edge	4.50
20½ yds. Narrow Colored Vesting	1.50
6½ yds. Hand-made Black Silk Boheme Points	13.50
5 yds. Black Jet Band	9.50
4½ yds. Silver Galon	6.50
6½ yds. Voile Ribbon Band, emb.	7.50
6½ yds. Black and White Net Trimming	2.50
8 yds. Tapestry Trimming	1.75
5 yds. Flat Venise Edge	10.00
6½ yds. Pearl and Gold Points	3.75
10½ yds. White Filet Net, 45 in.	2.25
6½ yds. Black and White Net Trimming	1.50
5½ yds. Hand-made Novelty Trimming	5.50
5½ yds. White and Gold Trimming	2.65
3½ yds. Gold Applique	2.00
1½ yds. Hand Emb. Filet Band	9.00
8 yds. Boheme Lace Band	2.50
7 yds. Vine Venise Allover	3.00
17 yds. Colored Silk Taffeta Net, 45 in.	5.00

COLORED SILKS

Value Price

4½ yds. Coral Satin, braided velvet	12.50
9½ yds. Brocaded Rep. Silk	6.00
7 yds. Ombre Chiffon Cloth	2.50
5½ yds. Pompadour Corded Silk Vesting	3.00
10 yds. Dot Chiffon	2.50
15 yds. H. Line Stripe Chiffon	2.00
10 yds. Orchid Stripe Pongee	1.50
12 yds. Mais Novelty Velvet	2.50
2 yds. Blk' Chiffon, brocaded 11.50	
4½ yds. Wistaria and Gold Tassel Brocade	10.50
10½ yds. Gold Color Brocade Charme	2.75
6½ yds. Broys Louise Silk	8.50
6½ yds. Navy Shadow Stripe Chiffon Velvet	7.50
3½ yds. Tinsel Broc'd Chif'n	10.50
9 yds. Plum Matelasse	6.75
5½ yds. Blue Brocade Crepe	4.00
6 yds. Mahog. Brocade Poplin	4.50
10 yds. Pekin Radium	2.50
6 yds. Rose Chiffon	3.50
1 Dress Pattern Chiffon, plaid novelty border	15.00
1 Dress Pattern Fancy Chif'n	15.00
12 yds. Wistaria Novelty Check Velvet	2.50
8½ yds. Check Velvet	3.00
5 yds. Black Satin, elaborate gold metal embroidery	25.00
6 yds. White Chiffon Brocade Velvet	10.50
4½ yds. Black Chiffon, brocaded velvet	11.50
7½ yds. Imported Moire Chiffon	2.50

Brocaded Charmeuse

Hundreds of Yards

Original Value 2.75 per Yard

They will all be sold at

1.58

In twelve of the new Spring colors, also white, purchased this week and included in the Allebone French Dressmaking Sale.

BLACK SILKS

Value Price

20 yds. Chiffon Dress Taffeta	2.50
10 yds. Blk' Shantung Pongee	1.50
25 yds. Soft French Satin	1.25
9½ yds. Venise Edge	2.00
15½ yds. Venise Allover	2.50
8½ yds. Crystal Trimming	2.50
15½ yds. Black Venise Points	2.50
6½ yds. Colored Trimming	1.25
6 yds. Black Guipure Band	2.50
11½ yds. Filet Flounce	2.00
210 yds. Shad'w. Chantilly Flouncing, 18 in., black, Paris and white	1.65
11½ yds. Metal Net Flouncing	8.50
8 yds. Boheme Lace Band	2.50
11½ yds. Metal	

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1914

Big Stores' Recreation Rooms Brighten the Daily Work

Pleasant, Roomy, Well Furnished Apartments for Periods of Leisure for Employees Now Thought Wise Business Policy

PLACES APPRECIATED

From the rush of selling yards of ribbon, gloves, handkerchiefs or whatever the line may be, dealing with the great variety of customers which one meets in the large department stores and meeting the many problems which arise for the saleswoman to solve, to the comfort of a big easy chair and an interesting book in the quiet of a recreation room, is a complete change, but one that is enjoyed in many of the stores today. At one time a few minutes absence from the department was unheard of for a salesperson, but at the present time a store which does not provide something in the way of recreation or a room in which to rest for awhile as well as the opportunity to use it, is looked upon as lacking in business foresight.

Recreation rooms are among the features that are most appreciated in so-called welfare work, and bring excellent returns to the employers. This feature has proved to be a gilt-edged investment, and like all real welfare work, it has

the primary object of increasing the efficiency of the workers. There is sometimes an impression among the uninformed that all this work is of a charitable nature, but in discussing the subject the head of one of the large stores which has made a special feature of welfare work in its many phases, and has found it a great aid in the successful conduct of the business, pointed out that the highest welfare work was that which increased the efficiency of the worker. Whether it was represented by dining rooms with food served at cost, by classes in salesmanship or by dancing classes, the main object was first and always, efficiency. It might give a better knowledge of the goods which were to be sold, or in some other way prepare the worker for that which is before her, or it might be only a means of promoting good fellowship between the members of the force, or of bringing into closer cooperation the employer and the employees. "But I assure you," he said, emphatically, in closing, "we do this strictly from a business standpoint, for we have proved that the money invested in welfare work brings large returns."

Motive Genuine

Neither is welfare work as conducted by the best establishments used as an advertising medium, for it is noticeable that as a rule the stores that devote much attention to it consider it so much a part of the regular work that they are quite as reticent about it where it could

be used as advertising as they would be in talking of any other part of the business that is not intended for the general public.

Among the most interesting features of welfare work in the stores is the recreation room, for it is here that, in most stores, the women and girls em-

ployed are usually spent the time walking around the streets in the crowds, looking in the windows, doing a little shopping, perhaps, or anything we could think of to pass the time away; but now it is so pleasant in our recreation room we do not care to go out."

The room is furnished entirely in

one side of the room for the convenience of the employees.

On entering the room one of the most noticeable features is the color scheme of green and white. The woodwork, which is of white enamel, is protected by railings, and the chairs are all of green wicker. The mission tables are of

Boston stores has just been opened by the Magrane Houston Company, located on the fourth floor, and is in charge of Miss E. L. Hahn, efficiency director of the store. This also is in the nature of a rest room. The color scheme is green and the woodwork, furniture and portieres are all of a harmonizing shade of this color. White muslin curtains at the windows and potted plants, large comfortable chairs, tables, writing materials, books, papers and magazines all give a homelike appearance which is inviting after spending several hours at store work.

Boston merchants are not by any means alone in the possession of the idea of securing greater efficiency from employees through the establishment of recreation rooms for them. An illustration of the work done in stores of other cities is that of James McCreery & Co. of New York.

New York Types

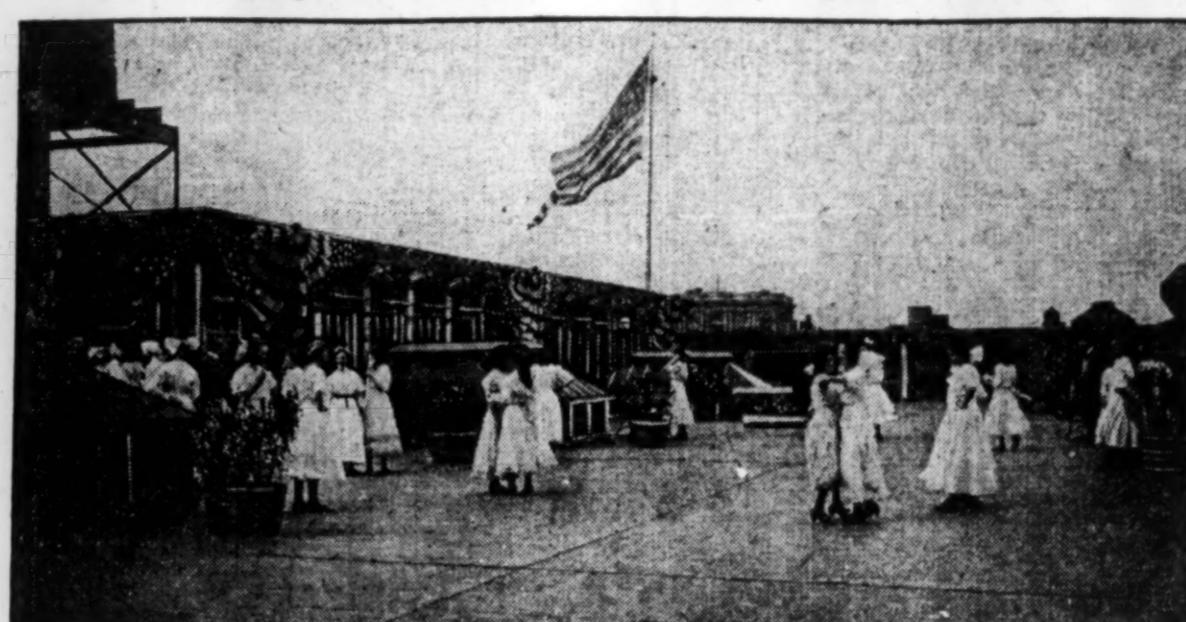
The rest room of this store resembles the glass-enclosed veranda of a modern hotel. It is approached through a long, broad hall leading from the employees' dining room. The floor of this hallway is of red tiles, and palms are arranged on either side. The rest room is an oblong apartment built on the roof, enclosed in glass, provided with radiators, and is made attractive with potted plants and window boxes. Green willow rockers and sofas are arranged invitingly along the length of the room and a book-case is

Head of Establishment Points Out That This Is Not Charity Work but Represents Skilful Management and Pays

EFFICIENCY INCREASED

supplied with magazines and books. This floor also is of red tiles, and green rugs are scattered here and there over the floor. High above the noise of the streets, this is an inviting place in which to spend a short recess from the routine of work.

In summer the potted plants and boxes are put out of doors to help make the roof attractive, for this open-air place is the scene of many frolics during warm weather. Picnics are arranged for the younger girls, occasionally on Saturday afternoons, and everything in the way of games and refreshments enjoyed at an old-fashioned picnic in the woods is arranged for the pleasure of the employees, who for the time are the store's guests. Even in winter some of the girls put on their wraps and go to the roof to spend part of their noon-hour in playing games, and many of the departments send the younger girls there for a few minutes of fresh air during working hours.



Roof garden of New York retail concern, scene of picnics at suitable times of year



Cozy quarters for workers' intellectual refreshment in Boston

FOR SMALL SUM DETROIT GIRL AT PRISCILLA INN MAY HAVE COMFORTS OF HOME AND HOTEL

She Who Earns Not More Than \$12 Weekly Can Partake of Many Benefits There, and She Will Be Regarded More as a Guest Than as a Mere Boarder

DETROIT—Priscilla inn, this city's newest home for women wage-workers, marks the culmination of the most pretentious undertaking of this nature in the city's history. To all intents and purposes the women who take up their abode in Priscilla inn will be guests, rather than mere boarders, with all the comforts and privileges of those who stop at high-priced hosteries, with advantages unknown to those who have to content themselves with an ordinary hotel, and so vastly superior to what the average moderate priced rooming house affords, as to leave no ground for comparison, says the Free Press.

Priscilla inn occupies a commanding position at Cass avenue and Ledyard street, is a substantial brick structure, five stories, in height, including the basement, which is practically above ground, the street frontage being given over to business purposes.

Priscilla inn will accommodate approximately 200 women. How many it would be called upon to care for, were it not for certain restrictions, with which admission is hedged about, can only be conjectured, but the number of applications that have been rejected, because those preferring the resort did not meet the requirements, indicated that it would otherwise be sorely taxed. No woman earning more than \$12 a week will be allowed to remain.

The inn was established with a view to providing a comfortable home for self-supporting girls, belonging to the middle class of wage-workers, hence the salary limit; for it is argued by those in charge that, when this figure is exceeded, a woman is capable of obtaining the desired comforts elsewhere, while her presence here would mean the exclusion of some more deserving girl.

All the comforts of home, plus the advantages of a modern hotel, are embodied in Priscilla inn. The hotel atmosphere is maintained by a spacious lobby, and the desk where guests register and transact their business with the management; by the sleeping quarters, opening off long corridors on the different floors; the arrangement of baths, and the establishment of private writing and reception rooms on the main floor.

The approximate cost of the building was estimated at \$1,100,000, and the ground, when purchased, at \$11,000. The building, it is estimated, has deteriorated in value, on account of the lack of office conveniences, to \$500,000 and the ground has enhanced in value to \$1,140,000. The space occupied by the department is worth approximately \$35,000 a year.

ployed can throw aside all thought of business for a few minutes in the midst of the morning rush, at the noon hour after lunch is eaten and again in the afternoon and enjoy a few minutes of quiet or conversation.

Managers differ greatly in their opinions of what constitutes a recreation room and as to requirements and furnishings of such a room, resulting in a variety among them all. Indeed, after visiting many it is interesting to note that no two rooms showed any similarity, except in the evident desire to furnish a place for the women and girls of the establishment to have a pleasant change from the regular routine of their work. Some managers believe that the best thing that can be furnished is a room for dancing, with piano, a good smooth floor, plenty of light, air and chairs where those who do not care for the exercise may enjoy seeing those dance who look forward to this pleasure with as much eagerness as do hungry workers to the midday meal.

All Have Musicians

In all of the large establishments are good pianists, sometimes graduates of music schools who are working as saleswomen, perhaps temporarily until they are able to make up a class, and others are studying music and using money they earn to meet the expense of their education. The management is always sure that there will be good music, and that is a pleasure not only to the dancers but also for the onlookers. C. F. Hovey & Co. have adopted this plan in the recreation room which they have recently installed on the fourth floor of their store, and that it is thoroughly enjoyed by the employees is evidenced by the large number whose daily custom is to spend most of the noon hour there. As one of the stenographers said, "Before this room

Books at Hand

Illustrating the idea of quietness and relaxation is the recreation room of the R. H. White Company, which is among the newest of such rooms in the Boston stores. Three large book-cases filled with well-selected books are placed at one side of the room. At present there are 425 volumes, and others are constantly being added. Midway in the room are three large library tables; white, with large windows to give plenty of light and air, and is separated from the employees' restaurant by a partition just high enough to shut out the view of the dining room but giving the diners the benefit of the music. A new piano was purchased for the opening of the room.

The ninth floor of the Gilchrist Company's store is devoted entirely to the use of the employees, and here is found another recreation room which has been opened with the idea of giving a change of exercise by arranging it for dancing. It is separated from the dining room by a railing and, at a distance, looks like one large room, while with the large windows it presents an unusually bright and airy appearance.

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Both of the recreation room ideas which have been spoken of—that of change in activity as illustrated by dancing and that of quiet rest with an easy chair, an interesting book or conversation—are provided by the William Fliene's Sons Company through the cooperative association. The piano occupies one end of the large employees' dining room where dancing is enjoyed, and the library opens from the opposite end of the restaurant. This room is in every sense a library, with large reclining chairs, rocking chairs, settees, mission tables and a large number of books for the use of employees. Many conveniences are provided here, and postage stamps are sold, while letters to be mailed may be left at the desk.

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One A Real Library

A real rest room rather than a place for exercise evidently was the plan of the Jordan Marsh Company when it arranged the library for the use of its employees. There are 1500 volumes for which a fee of two cents a week is charged. Newspapers, magazines and writing materials are furnished, so the time spent in this room may be employed to good advantage in reading or writing. The appearance of the room is as cozy and inviting as one could wish; furnished in mission style, the big comfortable chairs and convenient tables seem to beckon one to half an hour of undisturbed quiet and relaxation.

The newest recreation room in the



Rest room like glassed-in hotel veranda, where workers in New York mart may read

CARS FOR SEATTLE LINE ARE RECEIVED

SEATTLE, Wash.—All 12 cars for the municipal car line have arrived from Cincinnati. They are of a new type. The body and roof of the cars are slightly different in shape from those of the electric company's standard type; the double trolley system is used, so that no electricity passes through the rails, and seating capacity will be ample, says the Sun.

The north of the line will be opened as soon as the substation at Dexter avenue and Aloha street is completed.

OREGONIAN FOR EXPOSITION POST

PORLAND, Ore.—Allen H. Eaton, Eugene has been appointed by the Panama-Pacific exposition commission of Oregon to assist without pay in an advisory capacity in the preparations for the arrangement of the art room and the grounds of the Oregon building at San Francisco. He will secure the cooperation of clubs, schools and other organizations throughout the state in mapping out a plan for the work, says the Oregonian.

PENNSYLVANIA FACTS ON ALUMNI SHOWN IN REPORT

PHILADELPHIA—Tabulation made from reports handed in by students of the University of Pennsylvania shows an interesting list of figures regarding fathers and grandfathers who are Pennsylvania alumni.

The figures show that in the medical and arts department 10 per cent of the students are sons of Pennsylvania men and 2 per cent have grandparents who are alumni. The Wharton School of Finance and Commerce has the smallest number—2 per cent—of students whose fathers attended the school. This is explained by the fact that the Wharton school is the newest of the university departments, says the North American.

The department of arts, sciences and biology, with a membership of 409 students, claims 41 fathers and 8 grandfathers, or 12 per cent of the present student body.

The report also shows that with each succeeding year more Pennsylvania alumni are sending their sons to their alma mater, and many are having their sons trained in the same profession of which they themselves are members.

FAIR BUILDING STEEL ARRIVES

SAN FRANCISCO—The first shipment of steel for the Palace of Fine Arts, which will partially enclose a beautiful lagoon west of the Palace of Education of the Panama-Pacific exposition, has arrived, says the Examiner. One hundred and fifty tons came from Gary, Ind., and other consignments are expected soon.

It is expected that foundation work on the building, now in progress, will be completed in about four weeks, after which the steel framework immediately will be begun.

PORTABLE RADIO FOR ARMY CORPS

HONOLULU—Field company E. signal corps, commanded by Capt. George S. Gibbs, is now in possession of a wagon radio set, that will greatly increase its means of communication, says the Star-Bulletin.

The apparatus is powerful enough to

work 1000 miles over sea, or 800 land under favorable conditions. The outfit needs 19 men to handle it, but can be taken down and set up ready for use in 15 or 20 minutes.

Third, making the cut-over land of the South available to the farmer of moderate means by showing him how to handle it so that it will bring good returns, guiding him into lines that will yield products that are readily marketed.

"In order to make immigration most successful it is necessary to have the people in the community, particularly the business men, take an active interest in the welfare of the new settler.

"If the commercial organization at his trading point has a neighborly acquaintance with him and wants him to win, and if his banker and merchants are ready to help him, so far as they safely can, these business men will give the new settler the backing that will hold him. The organization has no interest in the sale of the land and the men

comprising it are intensely interested in getting farmers to locate in their trade territory, provided these settlers become prosperous.

"The commercial organizations in Hutchinson and Wichita, Kansas and Enid, El Reno and Oklahoma City, Okla., have requested the United States geological survey to make an accurate survey of the area supplied with sufficient underground water to make irrigation by pumping practicable and to indicate the depth of the water supply on each tract.

Each commercial organization is procuring plans and estimates of costs for complete irrigation plants for small and large irrigating tracts.

"In Arkansas and Louisiana the large land holdings are in the hands of the lumber companies. Arrangements are being made with several which have cut over land to sell to survey the land and have it divided into farms of 40 to 160 acres and upward. The land will be offered at low price and terms.

"A proper conception of what seems necessary in the correct idea of farming in these particular sections is essential. Experience has shown the necessity for a proper presentation of absolute facts based in sound, firm principles. It is certainly a mistake if we undertake to send people into a community with the idea that they are going into a good grain country when experience has taught us that in order for such a farmer to be successful it is essential for him to place his reliance only on such crops as he can convert into meat and milk."

LIBRARY AIMS TO BETTER WORKMEN

SEATTLE, Wash.—An occupational index of the city, covering 30 different occupations, has been completed by the public library and postals will be mailed from time to time to workers in the various occupations calling attention to the books in the library bearing on their practical interests. Three thousand cards will be sent out, says the Sun.

Two hundred and fifty placards have been placed in shops and factories all over the city with the heading, "Skilled Workmen, and Others Who Want to Go Ahead," and a statement of the resources of the technology room. Five hundred with the heading, "The Day's Work: Brighten It, Lighten It, Get More for It," have been placed in stores, barber shops, public markets, playfields, city offices and other public places, with similar information as to the reference room.

How New England Is Making Use of Its Waterfalls

Transmission Lines That Extend From Deerfield River Storage Reservoir Already Reaching Out to Manufacturing Centers

VAST POWER CARRIED

New England is awakening to the wonderful possibilities of cheap power. There has just been completed at Somerset, Vt., on the Deerfield river, one of the largest storage reservoirs in New England. Its dam, more than 2000 feet long and 100 feet high, will hold back for regular distribution the spring freshets that pour down annually from the southern Canadian watershed. Its storage supply will inundate a broad mountain valley. And its control over the river's flow to the hydro-electric stations below will be felt in mills and factories, on street car lines and railroads hundreds of miles away.

This project, brought to completion without flourish of trumpets or great publicity, is unusual in point of construction, size and purpose. The big dam, reaching from mountainsides to mountainside, has been built wholly of earth, without the use of either reinforcement or cement. Its basin will hold over 23,000,000,000 gallons of water. And it has been designed to bring under control the flow of a great natural river.

Development Rapid

Hydro-electric development has been coming with a rush in the last few years. On the largest rivers of the country, important engineering enterprises along this line have been projected, ranging from the damming of the Mississippi at Keokuk to what has been done at Niagara. Plans are probably under way which cover the greater possibilities of our streams, where undeveloped or partially developed water power can be utilized in the generation of electric current. Soon, it is said, there is to be a diminution in the use of black coal, and a corresponding increase in the use of "white coal," as the French have long called their rivers.

White coal, however, has presented the

difficulty that it is not dependable from one season of the year to another, a matter that is of prime importance to the engineers planning to take advantage of its flow. In the autumn come the heavy rains which are held imprisoned during the winter months. With the spring thaws, the waters are released and rush in turbulent floods to the sea. This gradually diminishes until by mid-summer there is only a thin trickle in place of the strong flow.

It is to solve just this problem of fluctuation that the great Somerset dam has been erected. The natural basin formed by the surrounding hillsides will collect and store up the rush of the waters in the spring. This supply will be gradually let out, and as a result a regular flow will have been maintained throughout the year.

Earth Washed Into Place

Earthen dams—that is dams built of earth and nothing else—are not usual and their construction calls for unusual methods. The most important requirement in such a structure is, of course, that it shall be impervious to water. No small crevice must be allowed to obtain in it or the whole structure might soon be swept away. To secure this imperviousness the earth, instead of being dumped into place, is washed into place, much as the seas of other ages have formed the present-day hills and mountains.

In the case of the Somerset dam, two

high railroad trestles were thrown across the valley, and from these the earth was dumped so as to form two long sloping banks bordering the proposed dam site.

Powerful streams of water, directed

china shops, and to bring in large supplies of food and materials.

Simultaneously with the construction of this immense equalizing basin, there has been erected a group of four large hydro-electric power stations on the river below. From Somerset, Vt., to Greenfield, Mass., where it joins the Connecticut, the Deerfield river drops some 2000 feet. More than half of this fall is easily available for hydro-electric development and now is controlled by this one corporation and its allied interests.

Near Shelburne Falls three great concrete dams have been thrown across the river and three duplicate power houses set up, each containing a set of generators with a capacity of 8000 horsepower.

Three miles above the Hoosac tunnel a fourth dam and station is nearing completion and it is claimed that this will add 80 per cent to the capacity of the triplex of plants below.

Now do these undertakings constitute the whole of this great project for the industrial remaking of New England. Five years ago 75,000 volts of electricity were turned on from Vernon, Vt., marking the completion of the great \$2,000,000 dam and power house at Hinsdale, N. H., and Vernon. The enormous structure, which was heralded at the time as the largest electrically developed power in New England, collects the waters from a drainage area of 8000 square miles. It forms an artificial lake 16 miles long,

and has a total storage capacity of 200,000,000 cubic feet. This was the first important step towards the extension of the all New England hydro-electric project.

With this great system of basins, dams and power houses, more than 50,000 horsepower now is being developed by this one company and transmitted to towns and cities all the way from Keene, N. H., to Brattleboro, Vt., and from North Adams to Marlboro, Mass. The greater part of the state of Massachusetts is spanned by its wires, while other lines are planned to cover southern Vermont and New Hampshire and northern Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Lines Over Hill and Dale

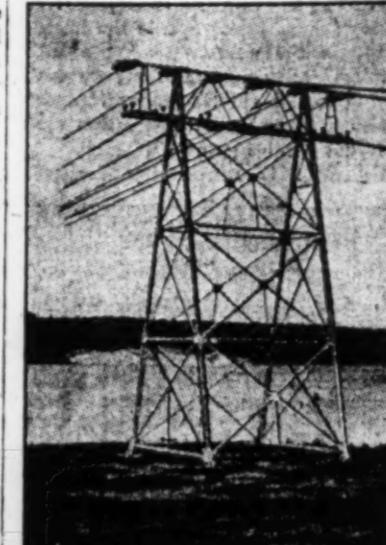
Approximately 175 miles of high tension transmission lines have been finished to distribute power from these generating plants, and it is of interest to trace these lines upon the map. Starting at Shelburne Falls, they run to Ware, Millbury, Worcester, Clinton, and then back through Fitchburg and Gardner to Brattleboro, Vt., and then return to Shelburne Falls by way of Hinsdale.

Thus, it will be seen, a great primary loop has been established along which the electric energy can act in one uninterrupted stream. Not only does this make for economy and dependability in

communities look to it for light, heat and power.

Nor is this great system by any means completed. New loops are being planned and in some cases already have been started. From North Adams a line has been planned to run north to the cotton and woolen mills of Bennington, Vt., and south to the cotton and woolen mills of Pittsfield, Mass. From Uxbridge, an extension loop is projected to reach Pawtucket and Providence, in spite of the competition of tidewater coal. And from Fitchburg a third line may be run to the mills of Nashua and Lowell.

So far the only competition which tends to confine the extension of hydroelectric power to New England has been that offered by tidewater coal. Boston gets its industrial coal for about \$3.50 a ton and is able to use it or to develop



HIGH TENSION LINE AND TOWER



Somerset reservoir from site of the dam before construction

HEROISM IS ROUTINE IN THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE

Noble Conduct Common, Often Revealed Only in Reports of Duty, Such as One by Woman Who Struck Bell All Night

ISOLATION IS GREAT

If the United States lighthouse service should be called upon to mark the path of the equator instead of the American coast line, it would be able to place one of its lights or buoys every two miles around the earth and then have enough left over to surround both of the poles. This figure, fantastic as it may be, at least gives some idea of the extent of this branch of the government work, with 12,000 and more light-houses, light vessels, buoys and beacons; its force of 5000 men ready for duty night and day, and its annual expense account of \$5,000,000.

No vessel can skirt American shores and be far out of sight of at least one of these guide posts of the sea. From Calais to Key West and from San Diego to Seattle, every channel of navigation is plainly designated. And the service is

comfort of permanent berths and quiet routine, even though the pay be rather small. Yet though these lighthouse keepers may see little romance in their daily duties, they have picked out a work that must appeal to any imagination, for in their wave-swept stations they guard the highroads of the sea. Year in and year out the lights must burn by night and the watch be kept by day. And on their devotion to duty a thousand ships and ten thousand sailors rely for direction.

In glancing over these reports one is impressed again and again with the brief and matter-of-fact way in which these light keepers refer to their difficulties and their accomplishments. There was something to be done, they did it, fulfilling their duty and nothing more; this is the attitude in which they seem to have approached and performed their work.

Two Women Light Keepers

For example, one may notice the report of the keeper of the Angel light in San Francisco bay, a woman. A heavy fog lay over the bay, it seems, and it became necessary to set the automatic fog machinery in motion. But something was wrong with the machine. It refused to work except by hand. "And so," this woman says very simply, "I struck the bell by hand for 20 hours and 35 minutes, until the fog lifted." Two nights later the fog again rolled in from the sea. This time the machinery refused to move at all. "And then," reads the report, "I stood all night on the platform outside and struck the bell with a nail hammer with all my might. The fog was dense."

This incident is reminiscent of another woman lighthouse keeper who became known among the many visitors to Newport, R. I. She was Ada Lewis, who for 57 years lived in the little circular rooms of the Rock Island lighthouse, to which station her father had been appointed when she was a child. For 32 years she was the official keeper of the light, and during that time she rescued 13 persons from the water. On one memorable occasion she went to the aid of three men who had been swamped in rough water while attempting to pick up a sheep. When she had hauled the men out of the water and taken them to dry land in safety she went back and rescued the building where I was."

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Requirements Strengthened

It is of interest to read a paragraph that hints at the requirement for lighthouse service. This keeper says, "Since the reorganization of the lighthouse department, the requirements have been even more rigid than before. Now efficiency is the watchword and efficiency rather than length of service secures promotion. The present keeper of this station holds the inspectors' 'efficiency star' for this year. Although not equipped with life-saving apparatus, all light stations are under orders to assist in protecting and saving life and property whenever opportunity offers."

"The life of the average lighthouse man is neither as tame nor as easy as may be imagined. The routine work is exacting, and he feels, night and day, the weight of responsibility. Brass must shine, the lens must glisten, the paint be spotless and the machinery in perfect order. The light must be lighted at sunset and be out at sunrise, and a sharp lookout kept for fog. He must understand machinery, be a painter and a good boatman in order to be a successful keeper."

Any one who might have glanced through a collection of personal letters that had been received in a certain of

fers recently from a number of these keepers could not fail to notice the little "human interest" sentences that had crept into the communications; sentences that told so much more than they actually expressed. There were passing references to the desire for companionship that sometimes came to these people, expressions of gratitude for presents of magazines or books from thought-

fers, expressions of gratitude for pre-

sentations of sincere desire to give their best to the service.

"There are no families allowed on this station," writes one man, "so I support a family about 30 miles from here."

"There are four families on the island

besides the lighthouse people and all are

families of fishermen," says another, describing a more populous community. "There is a small schoolhouse on the island where

three scholars attend."

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Tariff May Transform Great Porto Rican Industry

Cutting Up of Great Sugar Plantations Into Small Farms, Giving Opportunity to Many, One Result Expected from Measure

TRAINING IS DESIRED

When President Wilson signed the United States tariff bill, the scratching of his pen might have been heard, metaphorically speaking, in the ears of all Porto Rico. At least so people have been given to understand by the Porto Ricans themselves, who have said repeatedly that the passage of a free sugar bill would be accompanied by a great economic change throughout the island.

These declarations made before the passage of the Underwood measure differed. On the one hand, the planters themselves made sweeping and emphatic statements as to the depressed conditions that would follow the free listing of sugar. George R. Colton, the Governor of Porto Rico, stated, on the other hand, that it would have no appreciable effect on the prosperity of the country. The very thing that was needed in the island, he said, was intensive farming. Truck gardens would be most profitable, the markets of the United States could be supplied easily, and the excessive amount of land given over to the

great sugar plantations would be reduced.

And to the Governor's statements may be added an illuminating remark made by one of the large sugar planters who was in the United States at the time: "I am not in favor of the Governor's proposal that we go into the truck farm business. I have a sugar plantation of 500 acres. The best I could do in truck farming would be to put about 25 acres of this under cultivation, as the expense of a big truck farm would knock out the profits. What shall I do with the other immense acreage?"

Smaller Farms Foreseen

From these statements it may be inferred that the change in the industrial activities of Porto Rico will bring about the establishment of a large number of small farms and land holdings, and tend to check the growth of the already

huge plantations with their feudal renting systems which have prevented the development of a land-owning class of Porto Ricans. And this will be followed by changes in the whole economic, social, political and educational systems of the island. For the island has approached a turning point in her progress in the opinion of her public men, and a further transformation is said to be due to take place.

Porto Rico always has been essentially an agricultural country, and the present conditions indicate that it will be so for a long time to come. A favorable climate, rich soil and nearby markets

are assurances. Since the Spaniards first took possession of the island, however, sugar has predominated over all products. As far back as 1533 shipments of sugar were being made from Porto Rico's shores and in 1555 there were 11 sugar mills in active operation.

When the island passed into the hands of the United States in 1898, a sudden influx of American capital and American machinery brought a great prosperity to this industry. Huge plantations were developed, and the island became essentially a sugar country with its great tracts of land, controlled by a few wealthy men, and employing thousands of manual workers. This prosperity has steadily increased and last year's figures showed that the island's commerce had increased five fold under American rule.

Education First Need

With the promised change in the industrial conditions of Porto Rico following the operation of the present tariff law, other factors in the progress of the island will doubtless be affected. The primary consideration is the educational one, which in a newly developed and exploited country, such as Porto Rico or the Philippines, is intimately connected with the industrial life. If the educational methods do not prepare an undeveloped people of this kind for the work that lies at their hands; or if on the other hand, the industries can not be taken up for which their education or vocational training has prepared them, the result can hardly be satisfactory.

A brief survey of the educational system that has been inaugurated under American rule shows excellent physical results. More than 100 graded schools have been established, and 364 rural schools opened. The result was that the school attendance was increased from 20,000 to 161,000 and illiteracy decreased from 80 per cent to 66 per cent. Many of these schools are surprisingly like American schools at home, both in equipment and instruction. The school loyalty is good, athletic enthusiasm is intense, literary and debating societies are maintained, and everything is found that counts toward making first class institutions. In three of the largest cities there are high schools with four year courses, which fit the student either for any American college, or for the University of Porto Rico.

But whether it is because the extension of great plantation systems only spells

to the young Porto Ricans work on the plantations, whether the other branches of agriculture have been neglected, or for some other reason, thus far the great opportunity for vocational education has

been the United States an unusually fine opportunity for greater emphasis upon the vocational aspect of its Porto Rican educational work.

Social Changes Expected

Socially the expected change in the commerce of the island may have a very certain effect as well. Up to the present time Porto Rico under American rule has presented the picture of a comparatively small class of educated and wealthy men and their dependents, such as shopkeepers, foremen, and the like on the one hand, and a vast number of laborers earning but a small wage on the other. There has been no gradation or intermediate group of interests or of people; that is to say, no middle class. It has been repeatedly stated that the middle class—a progressive, self-ambitious middle class, self-supporting and self-respecting—is the mainstay of any population. And it may, therefore, be inferred that if the opening of small land holdings, profitable truck farms, is now to begin, Porto Rico is on the way to creating a middle agricultural class.

Laborers Not Owners

The present situation has been summed up in a recent report of the bureau of labor of Porto Rico, as follows:

"The laborers of Porto Rico are a landless class. Rural workers live in plantation houses which they do not own. Urban workers live in plantation homes or in huts which they have erected on land that they do not own. Few are the cases where the laborer owns the land upon which his house is placed. This condition is general, almost universal, and next to education is the most fundamental and pressing labor problem that faces us in Porto Rico today."

"The housing problem is fundamental in the labor problem. As a man lives, so will he work. A steady, thrifty, hard-working class of laborers never developed under a renting system, for real homes are impossible under such a sys-

tem. Furthermore, the landless man is not a good citizen. Political machines thrive best among renting classes."

"The land rent system is the most pernicious force retarding the development of our middle class. The rates of land rent are exorbitant. The system kills thrift. The rates of land rent are being constantly increased. The laborer may be ejected at any time. The future social, economic and political development of our middle class demands that they be given a chance to buy land."

And the political aspect of the renting system leads to a matter that is considered of vital importance to the Porto Ricans themselves. Under the present provisional form of government, the people have been restive.

Independence Not Wanted

"We have no country and are the part of no government," said the president of the executive council of the island, when in Washington recently. "We don't want independence. Very few people in Porto Rico want that. But we do want to be an active and integral part of the United States with

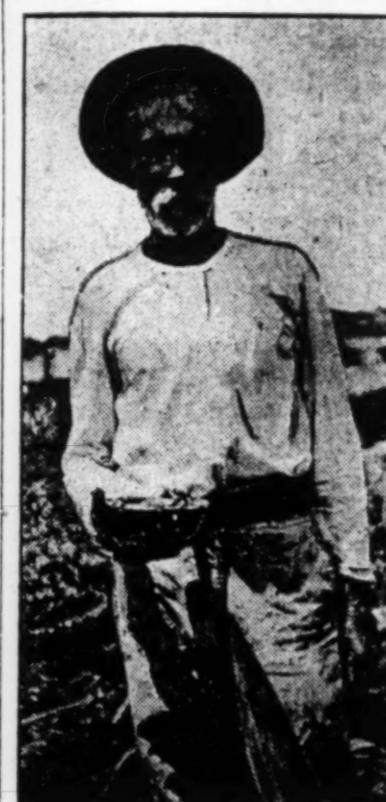
our own local government and a share in the national government."

At this point there will arise before the reader the question of whether the development of the many branches of agriculture suitable for and open to individual Porto Ricans will result in the formation of a middle class that will make the population more normal in character and make possible a representative and well educated and political class. Governor Colton, who is the one to see the greatest opportunity for advancement in the free listing of sugar, has his answer to that question. "The point is not far distant," he says, "when internal enterprise will become a potent factor in developing the people of Porto Rico as a whole into a sound body politic."

Thus Porto Rico, already supplied with excellent public works, good roads, educational systems and prosperous trade, may be considered on the threshold of a still more significant development. She has been provided with waterworks, telephones, trolleys and schoolhouses. Now the opportunity is open to her to develop a real people.



Street of rented houses in island community



LABORER ON SUGAR PLANTATION

not yet been made use of fully. A short time ago Meyer Bloomfield of the Boston Bureau made a thorough survey of the needs of the island. His report to the secretary of war contained two significant statements. "There is really no practical preparation for agricultural, home-making and industrial pursuits," he said. "There seems to be a unanimous desire for trade and agricultural instruction in both the day and night schools." And then he says again: "Unless by efficient and profitable cultivation of the ground capable young Porto Ricans find it worth while to stay in a rural environment, the cities will find, adrift from the country, youth they can ill assimilate."

Porto Rico holds out a comfortable living to the truck and market farmer, the beekeeper and the poultry raiser, the cultivator of various berries and the maker of jellies and preserves. Thus the passage of the Underwood bill came at a time when it was expected to bring about a reduction of the area of the great plantation lands, and a development of the truck farm industry, and this at a time when the young Porto Ricans themselves are eager for agricultural training. Thus there is offered

WHY SCHOOL FOR SERVANTS WAITS

W. Stanwood Field Says Women Employers Not Yet Convinced of Advantage to Them, But Believes They Will Be

Some months ago an attempt was made to interest Boston employers of household servants in continuation school courses that would tend to improve the service. As a means of most easily reaching them communications were sent to women's clubs the membership of which was composed almost entirely of women regularly employing servants. The director of the city's evening and continuation schools, W. Stanwood Field, himself addressed a number of such clubs explaining the purpose and plan of work and asking the cooperation of the members. He explained that the regulations of most homes were such that the housemaid could not get away from her work in time to attend the evening school, while in most homes an hour and a half or two hours might be taken from the afternoon without in any way infringing on the time of the employer. The courses would be held in nearby schoolhouses so little time would be lost in transit.

The women, however, did not take kindly to the plan and it was abandoned. The reasons given are that they could not spare the girl; that with Thursday and Sunday afternoons and evenings off she had quite enough; that as soon as she was trained and the employer had put up with the inconvenience of her obtaining the training the girl probably would either ask for more wages or go where she could get more.

Mr. Field takes the position that the girl would be much more valuable after receiving the training it was proposed to give and that any increase in wages would be fully made up in the elimination of waste that is characteristic of unskilled service. The arguments, however, were not sufficiently convincing to bring enough pupils to start the course. This work was undertaken in the same way the classes in salesmanship and other continuation school courses were begun, with the employer. It required much labor at first to convince the latter that it would be a good thing for the employer as well as a service to the community. Starting at length with a few groups the instruction has proved so successful that employers are now seeking such instruction for their employees. Some offer to furnish the room and equipment for such classes, the public school system supplying the teacher. Other stores are modeling privately conducted classes on those of the public school, adapting them to their own particular needs.

Director Field believes that the time will come when housewives will see the benefit of instruction for their employees, and he is ready to start the work as soon as there is a demand for it. For the present he will not urge the project as there is enough demand from other directions to keep him fully occupied.

In the Boston grammar and high schools of late the curriculum for girls is arranged so as to give them instruction in the household industries. Evening and continuation school courses also are being shaped to meet specific needs in domestic science as practically as any trade learned by men and boys.

In the evening schools the work is carried on according to the unit plan. Here the work is divided into subjects. In sewing and dressmaking there will be perhaps a course in mending, patching and darning extending over a period of five weeks with four hours' work a week; in buttonholes and eyelets a course of two weeks at four hours a week, undergarments 13 weeks, shirt waists eight weeks, cotton dresses 10 weeks, simple woolen dresses 10 weeks, renovating wearing apparel 12 weeks, and children's dresses 12 weeks, these each of four hours per week. Cooking may be divided into periods for biscuits, bread, pastry, cake, soups, meats, pickles, jellies and conserves, fireless cooker, paper bag cookery, desserts and simple meal meals, according to the needs or desires of different groups. Instead of being obliged to go through an entire course only a part of which may be understood, or wanted, the pupil is free to pick out what she chooses and attend only the one course, or several courses, as she may select. This system put in operation in Boston schools this year is working most satisfactorily.

Continuation school classes have been confined so far to women and girls employed in what are known as the blind alley occupations, unskilled occupations that lead nowhere. The object of these classes is two-fold. Most of the girls marry after a few years and the classes aim to set a higher standard for the homes they are to make. For the girl who does not marry it offers an opportunity for intelligent service of a domestic nature, whether it be in shop, factory or as house servant. No tangible result has been obtained in trying to reach the woman and girl already engaged in the last-named occupation.

FARM SCHOOL'S WORK FOR CALIFORNIA CALLED VALUABLE

Institution Said to Be Unique in Character of Efforts to Meet Needs of Men Lacking in Preparation for College Course—Other Attractions Pointed Out

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The university farm school at Davis, Cal., is that branch of activity of the college of agriculture of the University of California which is particularly concerned with the giving of instruction and practise in the several branches of agriculture. Here come for one half year those students in the college of agriculture of the university who desire this kind of practise and training. Throughout the school year are also gathered at the university farm that larger body of young men who desire the need of more training to fit them for the agricultural opportunities confronting them, and yet who never completed the high school work which would permit them to enter the university courses.

This institution is unique in the character of its efforts to meet the needs of these older men lacking in college preparation. In addition to this class there are enrolling an increasing number of young men of university age and having the necessary preparation for university, but who prefer to devote their attention more strictly to the technical agricultural subjects taught at the farm. Other stores are modeling privately conducted classes on those of the public school, adapting them to their own particular needs.

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FILIPINO BOY IS MAKING GOOD PRINTER

Government Bureau's Aim Is to Mold a Man as Well as Craftsman and Its Success Is Shown by High Efficiency Attained

MERIT SYSTEM IN USE

"It will be a blessed day for American boys in the printing trade when their employers will plan and do for them as you have done for the Filipino boys."

This is what an instructor in the Boston school of printing wrote to John S. Leech, director of the Manila bureau of printing, and his letter is but one among scores received from American craftsmen and educators who speak in the highest terms of what the Manila bureau has done and is doing in leading the way in correct methods of apprenticeship instruction. One enthusiast goes so far as to say that Mr. Leech has given the word "apprentice" a new meaning and another he is doing in Manila just what should be done in the United States, if that nation is to hold the high position it has had in industrial progress.

The system of apprenticeship instruction, instituted by the Manila bureau of printing, is a radical departure from all known methods of vocational training. It makes the thorough training of the boy an individual concern. It precludes the showing of favoritism and gives every apprentice a fair chance. It advances the apprentice to craftsmanship not for time service but for efficiency. All this is comparatively new, for hitherto being an "apprentice" to any trade has meant working a certain length of time, getting instruction by observation and through occasional contact with other workmen, and finally emerging as a more or less proficient workman, according to how well one has applied himself and according to how obliging one's fellow workers have been about giving information and showing how things ought to be done.

The Manila bureau of printing, however, was not established merely to instruct young Filipinos in the printing trade. That was a secondary object. Its primary purpose was to furnish all the printing and binding for the Philippine government and certain work for local stations of the United States army and navy. Among its customers are the various insular bureaus and offices, the Philippine legislature, 38 provinces and 725 municipalities. The equipment is thoroughly modern and consists in part of 20 linotypes, 30 printing presses, 50 bookbinding machines, and a photo-engraving plant equipped for line, half-tone and color-process engravings.

Superiority of Bureau's Work

At the time the bureau of printing was established in 1901 there was little printing done for the provinces. Some of the bureaus which are now heavy consumers of printing did not at that time exist. It is the splendid equipment and general excellence of the work done that has led to the present heavy demands upon the printing bureau and given employment to hundreds of young Filipinos, who are being taught at the

Training Highly Systematic

Eight trades are taught in the bureau of printing. In other words the apprentice may receive such instruction as will fit him to be a printer, pressman, bookbinder, photo engraver, stereotyper and electrotypist, engineer, machinist or electrician. The operations of each trade, as described by Samuel H. Musick, one of the instructors, are segregated into specialties and sub-specialties. These are divided into classes in the order of their relative importance, forming a systematic and coordinate sequence of instruction. A progressive schedule is thus provided—a step-by-step advancement, said to be as necessary to the proper industrial education of a boy as are the finger exercises in the acquirement of the finished technique of the expert musician. The specialties of each trade are distributed over four years. During the first three years the student is designated as an apprentice, and in the final year a junior craftsman. Graduate apprentices also are given opportunities to show their fitness for the positions of copy editor, proofreader, work-order writer, computer, estimator, and such other assignments as require workmen of wide experience.

Two features of the method of instruction are to be noted as largely contributing to the success of the system. One is that each student is taught more than a specialty of a trade; he is taught the trade itself in all its operations. Thus he graduates fitted to do more than one line of work. The second feature is that the apprentice is never permitted to become a mere animated machine. His instructors take a personal interest in him and fully explain every operation as it is taken up. They are there to supervise, teach and help. They make every effort to inspire the apprentice with an earnest desire to attain efficiency. The relationship existing between instructor and apprentice is the normal relationship existing between teacher and pupil.

Perhaps no paragraph sums up so well

the aims and success of the Manila bureau of printing as that which says that "to make the workman of the future an intelligent craftsman and self-reliant citizen was our hope; to build a man rather than gain a dollar, our ideal. That both our hope and our ideal by patience and study have borne the fruit of achievement, is our reward."

NOMINATIONS AWAITED FOR INTERSTATE BOARD VACANCIES

President's Choice From 150 Candidates Put Forward for Two Seats Interests Commission Which Is Wishing Full Membership to Decide Important Cases Pending

WASHINGTON—There is anticipation at the interstate commerce commission that President Wilson will send to the Senate soon his nominations to fill the two vacancies on the commission to succeed Judge Charles A. Prouty, who has resigned to become director of the railway physical valuation work, and the late Commissioner John H. Marble. With several important cases now pending before the commission, it is desired to have a full active membership and the President has frequently said he realized the pressing need. About 150 candidates for the vacancies have been put forward. Commissioner Clements, whose term expired Dec. 31, was promptly reappointed to avoid a situation of three vacancies.

In filling the vacancies the President is considering three principal factors, geographical location, politics and ability of the candidates. It is expected that a man from the western states will be named to succeed Commissioner Marble, who was a California man. The middle West is represented by three members, Chairman Clark of Iowa, Commissioner Harlan of Illinois and Commissioner Meyer of Wisconsin; the South by Commissioners McChord of Kentucky and Clements of Georgia. The other place, it seems certain, will go to an eastern or New England man because neither of these sections is represented. New England is thought to be favored because Judge Prouty is a Vermonter.

The commission now has a Republican majority, Commissioners Clark, Harlan and Meyer being of that party, and there is little doubt that the President will appoint two Democrats to change the majority, although it is a non-partisan body and much influence is being brought to bear to the appointment of certain Republican candidates. Ability stands deciding factor, for a place on the interstate commerce commission, carrying \$10,000 a year for six years, is regarded as one of the most important posts in the government service.

Judge Prouty three New England men and two New York men

have been prominently considered. David O. Ives of Boston, freight traffic manager for the Boston Chamber of Commerce, has received strong endorsement. George W. Anderson of the Massachusetts public service commission has been urged, Patrick J. Farrell of Vermont, Democrat, strongly recommended.

Milo R. Maitie, on the New York city public commission since 1907, and

has received strong endorsement. George A. Henshaw of the Oklahoma corporation commission, and Allison Mayfield, chairman of the Texas railroad commission, have been advocated from their sections.

Each state railroad commission has one or more members mentioned as candidates and there are several not connected with any commission.

PLAYROOM FOR CHILDREN

Forbes-Robertson Comes in Repertory

DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH ACTOR COMES IN HIS SIX BEST ROLES

Forbes-Robertson at Shubert, Miss Annie Russell in Classic Comedies at Hollis and "Prunella" at Majestic to Continue Flood Tide of Fine Things

In view of the heavy advance sale there is every promise that Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson will play to crowded houses during the fortnight beginning Monday at the Shubert, when he will appear in the six most popular plays in his repertoire. This engagement is announced to be the last here of this notable actor of poetic and ascetic roles, an actor generally acknowledged to head his profession on the English speaking stage. The plays and dates are as follows:

"Hamlet"; Monday evening, Jan. 26; Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 28; Saturday afternoon, Jan. 31; Thursday evening, Feb. 5; Saturday evening, Feb. 7.

"Merchant of Venice," Friday evening, Jan. 30, and Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 4.

"The Light that Failed," Tuesday and Saturday evenings, Jan. 27 and 31; Wednesday evening, Feb. 4.

"Mice and Men," Wednesday evening, Jan. 28, and Friday evening, Feb. 6.

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Sacrament of Judas," Thursday evening, Jan. 29.

"The Passing of the Third Floor Back" (only), Saturday afternoon, Feb. 7.

Popular as Hamlet

The eminent actor is best liked by the public as Hamlet, since this role reveals every phase of his individuality, (an individuality that blends scholar, esthetic and ascetic) and every phase of his art, which attains to poetic ideals, high emotional intensities and graphic visual expression.

He stands for the best of the stage of the past half century that has to offer, colored of course (and in a physical sense limited) by his own individuality.

As Hamlet he has been acclaimed the finest since Booth in America. He emphasizes strongly the princely elements of the character, and puts Elizabethan stress on the pure voicing of Shakespeare's word-music.

His voice is richly colored by his deep studies of the meanings of the texts. The timbre and music of this voice have moved hundreds of writers to praise and have brought delight to many thousands of playgoers.

Acts an Artist

"The Light That Failed," his next most popular offering, gives the actor the modern role of Dick Heldar, the painter-hero of Kipling's like-named novel. In this he balances the abstractions and concentrations of the artist-temperament with a human kindness that deeply moves audiences during the rather poignant story. There is a little relieving humor. The play has a happy ending in deference to popular preference, instead of the tragic ending of the original.

It was "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," a modern morality play by Jerome K. Jerome, that helped Forbes-Robertson to the wide recognition that has come to him only in the last five years. Playgoers, having discovered the actor's esthetic distinction and powerful kindliness in this popular dramatization of the beauty of brotherly love, desire to see his qualities have play in the other pieces of his repertoire. With this play he will give a single performance of "The Sacrament of Judas," a tense little religious drama with a crisis of self-sacrifice.

His Shylock

Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice" is one of his best parts, and would be more talked about were the play not so hackneyed, and so often performed by incompetents. He individualizes Shylock instead of exaggerating him into the conventional tragic symbol of an oppressed race. He is credited with being the only modern English Shakespearean actor with the adequate vocal power and skill for the "ducats and daughter" scene with Tubal.

"Mice and Men," a comedy of life a century ago in rural England shows the actor as a gentle philosopher who plans to rear a charity girl in an atmosphere that will make her a suitable wife for him. The plan "gangs aglee," for the girl falls in love with the philosopher's dashng nephew. The girl's role is the more prominent, and gives Miss Gertrude Elliott (Lady Forbes-Robertson) her opportunity to shine. She is a capable actress, especially successful in depicting sprightly and intellectual moods.

She is an admirable queen in "Caesar and Cleopatra," which Shaw wrote to give Forbes-Robertson the part of Caesar. This is a brilliant, though uneven play, reaching its finest, in the actor's handling, in the scene of the emperor's apostrophe to the sphinx. Miss Elliott also plays Portia, Ophelia, Mazie in the Kipling play, the imaginative "slavery" in the Jerome comedy, and a bright peasant girl in "The Sacrament of Judas."

More Fine Things

As often happens after a period artistically lean in the theater, several fat weeks are in prospect in Boston. On Feb. 2, the night Forbes-Robertson receives the Shaw play, Miss Annie Russell opens a fortnight's engagement at the Hollis street theater in her new revival of Sheridan's great classic comedy, "The School for Scandal." The second

Prepares for School

The idea of the Workshop originated with Mrs. Sherry and was tried out in experimental fashion with a few meetings at her home last year. So signifi-



Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson, noted English actor

WISCONSIN SOCIETY WORKSHOP TRAINS ACTOR AND AUDIENCE

Martin Harvey Opens His Canadian Tour—Long Experience of Mrs. Eberle (Aunt March)—Carnegie School in Pittsburgh Opens Drama Section

Workshop methods of training actors, stage managers and playwrights, which are proving valuable under Professor Baker's direction at Harvard and Radcliffe, have been taken up by the Wisconsin Dramatic Society, an earnest group of drama amateurs in Madison, Wisconsin. Training not only in stage technique for the players and writers, but also in drama appreciation for its audience is being sought by the Wisconsin organization.

The aim is development of playwrights of the middle West that they may learn how to interpret the section effectively through drama, and the education of playgoers to become connoisseurs of the arts of the theater.

Heading the movement are Professor Thomas W. Dickinson of the University of Wisconsin, founder of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society and himself a writer of plays, and Mrs. E. P. Sherry of Milwaukee, who before her marriage had had several years of experience on the stage, principally with Richard Mansfield, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

As the first step in the organization of this year's work the society engaged a professional director in Francis Powell, who left E. H. Sothern, whose stage director he had been for eight years, to direct the dramatic performances at Harvard, working with Professor Baker for the last four years. He has also been associated with Winthrop Ames. He will stage the public performances by the Milwaukee players of the Wisconsin Dramatic Society and conduct the Shakespearean classes. He has introduced the Milwaukeean adaptation of the Gordon Craig and Reinhardt ideas in scenic settings when the society presented Hofmannsthal's "The Marriage of Zobeide."

Practical Comparisons

The Workshop, unlike the public performances, is open to members of the society only. It meets every week and at each meeting some one-act play or a single act of a longer play is presented by two distinct casts. Both casts are amateur and both have been rehearsed by amateur directors, the purpose being that this feature of the work shall serve as a school of practical experience for the young people who wish to become proficient in acting or in the directing of plays. Both casts present the play chosen for the evening's study, the differentiation serving to stimulate the general discussion which follows. The work of the two casts is compared and criticized by amateur directors, the purpose being that the young players of today the eagerness to study and the reverence for the art of the drama that used to be so universal. The touring system, with its long runs has changed that. The companies are not big cooperative families in the

Beginners Encouraged

Presentation of native drama is one of the ambitions of the society, which has already sent one of its group of players on a tour of the state in "Tradition" by George Middleton, husband of Fola La Follette; "Neighbors" by Zona Gale, a Wisconsin novelist, and "Glory of the Morning," a poetic play based on early Wisconsin history from the pen of Prof. William Ellery Leonard of the University of Wisconsin. Plays by Dr. H. M. Kallen and Professor Dickinson of the university, Marshall Ilsley of Milwaukee, Miss Gale and Hamlin Garland, several of them one-act dramas, are scheduled for presentation later in the season. A historic pageant is also under consideration.

In addition to its own activities, the Wisconsin Dramatic Society will bring the Irish players and probably the Manchester players to Milwaukee later in the season. The organization is cooperating with the Chicago Theater Society and hopes to bring the company now playing in the Fine Arts theater to Milwaukee when it goes on tour in the spring.

Harvey in Montreal

Martin Harvey, the English romantic actor, has begun what is announced as an all-Canadian tour, starting at Montreal in "The Breed of the Treshams," a romance by John Rutherford. His tour is the first venture of the new British-Canadian Theater Organization Society, formed to bring distinctive British stars to the provinces for tours under Canadian management.

"Since his visit 12 years ago Mr. Harvey's art has broadened; his versatility has become emphasized; his facility for gauging popular taste and for constraining his appeal within limits that are comprehensible to the average playgoer, has been developed. Moreover, he is sure of himself. He knows his own limitations; he is exceptionally confident of his range within those limitations," says the Montreal Star.

His later "Hamlet," his "Oedipus Rex," we may hope to see later on. For the present, he is content to give us romantic drama and the highest form of melodrama and it would seem that the satisfaction extends to his audience also.

His polished elocution, his absolute mastery of gait and gesture, his exquisite sense of humor, his fine poise, and his subtle appreciation of the finesse of character-portraiture, all combine to make his Rehearsal a vivid and compelling figure, who wins everybody's sympathies because he is so delightfully human. It is a brilliant example of that school of acting which Mr. Harvey has made peculiarly his own.

Miss N. de Silva (Mrs. Harvey) plays principal roles with her husband, as she did on his last American and Canadian tour. A feature of the tour will be performances of Mr. Harvey's most popular play, "The Only Way," dramatization

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK

Shubert—Forbes-Robertson in repertory; two weeks.

Tremont—David Belasco's production of "Years of Discretion," "society" farce-comedy; three weeks more.

Major—John Drew's dramatization of Miss Louisa Alcott's long popular story of family life in a quiet New England town; final week.

Park—Robert Hilliard in a detective play, "The Argyle Case"; indefinite.

Congress—Joseph Santley in "When Dreams Come True," musical comedy; indefinite.

Hollis—John Drew in "The Tyranny of Tears" and "The Will"; final week.

Boston—"The Whip," elaborately produced and finely acted spectacular melodrama of the traditional Drury Lane type; three weeks.

Castle Square—John Craig stock company in "Hawthorne of the U. S. A.—romantic farce; one week.

Phantom—"The Cover," society mystery drama of laughs and thrills; indefinite.

Matinee Thursday and Saturday at Tremont—two matinees at Keeney and Castle Square; Wednesday and Saturday at others; extra matinee Friday at Majestic.

sense that they used to be. The stronger lighting is a help, of course, in getting emotions visually over the footlights, but this has brought about a neglect of the dramatic possibilities of the human voice. Actors do not strive enough nowadays to voice all the meaning there is in every speech of their roles.

"The best comedian I ever played with?" Perhaps John E. Owens, who was superb as Caleb Plummer in "The Cricket on the Hearth." He was so fine an artist he moved the players in the scene with him to laughter and tears. He had a great farce, long ago forgotten, called "A Barrel of Apples."

"His acting was so sincere that it seemed real even to us who were on the stage with him and knew he was acting. The same effect was made by E. L. Davenport, whom I believe to be one of the two of three greatest actors this country has ever known. His best was appreciated by his fellow players, who knew how true his work was both in comedy and tragedy. He was kept from the top place by his irrepressible habit of 'gagging,' which often impaired the effect of the play and upset the players appearing with him. I have never been more deeply moved than by his 'Enoch Arden.'

Mrs. E. A. Eberle, who acts Aunt March, brings to the role the experience of 50 years on the stage. In a talk with a Monitor caller this week Mrs. Eberle talked of the stage of today and yesterday. One of her happiest memories is of the visit in 1859 of the Prince of Wales, afterward King Edward, to St. John, Newfoundland, where she was acting with her first husband, G. F. Tyrrell.

"Mr. Tyrrell was an actor, a poet and a painter," said Mrs. Eberle. "He came to the aid of the officials when it was found that nobody in the town could paint suitable emblems to decorate the wharf and the principal streets. He also painted the royal coat of arms on a banner to be hung over the prince's head at the municipal dinner in his honor. The banner was made out of one of my white muslin dresses, no other suitable material being at hand.

"At 22 I was playing Mrs. Malaprop and Mrs. Hardcastle with Miss Laura Keene. The finest comedian of the company was Charles Peters, the best Lumpkin I ever saw. I played Sheila to his Danny Mann in 'The Colleen Bawn.' He was so anxious that I should not do any of the traditional clowning in the scene wherein Danny is remorseful. I wouldn't hurt anybody's scene for the world, both out of respect to my work and because I was trained to stand quietly when the attention of the audience was concentrated by the story on some other player in the scene.

Remember Gallery Boy

"In the old days it was continually insisted on that the player speak loud enough to be heard in the back row of the top gallery. It is possible to carry the modern naturalism too far and become altogether too confidential in stage dialogue. I believe that playgoers like to lean back in their chairs at their ease and enjoy the play, not be forced to strain forward in an effort to catch what is being said in low tones on the stage.

"The stage has changed in many ways for the better, and in some ways not, it seems to me. There doesn't seem among the young players of today the eagerness to study and the reverence for the art of the drama that used to be so universal. The touring system, with its long runs has changed that. The companies are not big cooperative families in the

theater.

All Branches Taught

Instead of starting out with the purpose of making actors or of teaching the art of playwriting, the Tech recognizes the fact that the theater includes other attractive vocations that appeal to the ingenuity and ambitions of students. The theater is a vast business organization and invites the energy of men who may have taste for that branch of the profession. Moreover, the course of instruction is classified with the other dignified branches of learning, and provides not only credits for excellence in technical work, but offers a degree upon completion of the courses. The credits will be given by mention for actual accomplishments rather than on the mere hours spent in rehearsal, thus following the very excellent Beaux-Arts method.

The new department approaches the whole question of teaching the art of the theater from an original standpoint. The Tech school is designed to make the art of stage inclusive, and will have classes in rehearsing and acting, history of the theater, dramatic literature, drawing and composition, dramatic composition, music, fencing and dancing, electricity and lighting, scene designing and painting, costume making and the business routine of the theater.

It is the purpose of the new department to give at stated times public exhibitions of its work, and to this end there will be productions made by the student body in which stage accessories, costuming, scene painting, properties and the business direction of the "front of the house" will be furnished by the students. The new theater building will be completed, it is hoped, and ready for dedication April 23, Shakespeare's anniversary. This theater is a model of its kind both in architectural design and stage equipment, furnishing the new department with a workshop for the exercise of its developing skill in the various branches of work.

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"Meistersinger" Sung at Boston Opera

First Production of Wagnerian Comedy Under Mr. Russell's Management and Mr. Caplet's Musical Lead Wins Applause

VISITORS HELP CAST

With Paolo Ludikar, bass, interpreting the role of Hans Sachs, the cobbler and musician of Nuremberg, and with artists of the Metropolitan opera of New York assisting in the other principal roles, the Boston opera company, Henry Russell, director, gave its first performance of Wagner's comedy piece, "Die Meistersinger," to the applause of a filled auditorium on Friday evening. The singers and the orchestra performed under the lead of Andre-Caplet. The scenic staff worked under the supervision of Joseph Urban.

The characters were distributed between members of Mr. Russell's and Mr. Gatt's companies as follows:

Eva	Johanna Gadski
Magdalene	Lydia Rienskaja
Sachs	Paolo Ludikar
Pogner	Carl Braun
Walther	Carl Joern
Beckmesser	Robert Leonhardt
Kothner	Ramon Blanchard
David	Jacques Jou-Jerville
Vogelgesang	Ernesto Giaccone
Zorn	Louis Deru
Mose	Leo Devaux
Eislinger	Lorenzo Fusco
Nachtigall	George Everett
Ortel	Alban Grand
Poltz	Michele Sampieri
Schwartz	Howard White
Watchman	Aristodemo Sillich

At all points where Mr. Russell's scenic, mechanical, orchestral and choral talent was responsible, the production was a complete success. At the points where principal artists from the regular enrollment of his company were concerned it was as effective as arduous drill could make it. An institution with just one singer of Wagnerian schooling available is not to be expected to outshine theaters that specialize in the German lyric drama.

Happily the one artist competent to take a great part, Mr. Ludikar, gave an excellent account of himself. He held the character of Sachs firmly in the center of the picture. He acted the part with appealing naturalness, presenting it in the manner of his own generation and not going back too much to the Wagnerian methods of two decades ago. He gave to the role a power of tone that was abundant for the size of the auditorium. His vocal style in reading the lines of the cobbler stood comparison with that of the practised Metropolitan opera artists who were associated in the cast with him.

It was far better for the acclaim of the house that this role should be taken by a member of the company than that a visitor should have it. For the absorbing rehearsals that have been going on for weeks might not have resulted in such a distinctly Boston production as they did if they had been carried on according to an absentee-Hamlet plan. Scenic artist and music director avowedly based their whole interpretation of "Meistersinger" on the character of Hans Sachs; and with Mr. Ludikar always on hand to cooperate, their labors turned out well.

The scenery was magnificently simple and for that reason may prove one of the triumphs of Joseph Urban in Boston. There was a winning originality about the chapel and the room at the front of it in which the singing was held. There was a refreshing homelike arrangement of indoor architecture in the scene of the house of Sachs in the third act.

The two interiors were the characteristic Urbanesque studies of the production. An attractive detail of the second act was the garlanded doorway of the house of Sachs, occupying, according to libretto prescription, the left of the stage. The duet of Sachs and Eva in this scene, with Sachs sitting in his porch in the candlelight and Eva sitting on a bench just outside, was a tellingly picturesque study in stage management. The whole setting of the second act was architecturally pleasing. The houses of Sachs and Pogner were beautiful stage structures in themselves for their form and color and they framed in a romantic view of Nuremberg. The scene had its best effect when it was unpeopled, just as the dawn broke on it after the women left the windows and the men the streets and the watchman made his last round.

Beckmesser's serenade and the resulting disturbance in the square needed a larger stage to give Mr. Urban's scheme of bringing the houses all forward its proper illusion. The full proscenium was employed both in the second act and in the second scene of the last act. But only a hippodrome stage could have taken care of the Urban design completely in either case.

The stage management was plastic at every moment. There was no grouping of chorus and ballet in geometric lines, no huddling of the crowds at the footlights. The large scenes of the chapel and of the meadow festival had distance, atmosphere and reasonable perspective. Never before have the men in charge of the field had such opportunity to elaborate a picture as in the processions of the guilds and the tournament of song on the bank of the Pegnitz. A department of the house that has been neglected came into its own at this production. The stage managers have shown what they can do when they have a free hand. There can be hereafter no excuse for such a weak spectacle as the *Montmartre* festival in "Louise" proved

at the revival last week of Charpentier's opera.

If any innovation of Mr. Urban is open to objection it is the semicircular disposition of the tradesmen at the side of the room where Walther first declares his ideas of the singing art. The arrangement frees the stage of much furniture, but it leaves the front scene rather meaninglessly bare. Moreover it makes the mastersingers look like a troop of masqueraders instead of a gathering of burghers of various temperaments and occupations.

So far as orchestra goes, "Meistersinger" is firmly placed in the repertory of the company. The musicians need no Wagnerian expert touring the operatic cities of Europe and America to come and fix standards of reading the score. When Felix Weingartner makes his spring visit to Boston he will find an



(Photo reproduced by permission of C. A. Ellis)

MISS ETHEL NEWCOMB

American artist who makes her first Boston appearance in piano recital at Jordan Hall

orchestra that needs no breaking in. He will not have to train his wood, string and brass choirs to proportion their tone and to adjust their color values. He will not have to make a laborious review of the pages of Wagner's comedy just to get the notes accurately performed, as he had to do when he first came here and took the rehearsals of "Tristan and Isolde" from the hands of the regular house conductors. If the excellent general work of the orchestra all through the present season were not a sufficient excuse for its devoting itself exhaustively to the study of Wagner, the production of Friday night justified it.

Orchestral Wagner is the fundamental thing. And there was no doubt about the instrumental strength of the Boston "Meistersinger." Vocal Wagner was the second requirement. And the singing of the new piece with the Metropolitan artists helping out, or rather doing most of the work, was in the main meritorious. Mr. Jerville's dreamy conception of the cobbler, the apprentice, sustained Mr. Ludikar's Sachs satisfactorily. A sentimentalist is better in the role than a clown, and Mr. Jerville in general deserved the director's choice of him in the character of the cobbler's boy of all work and of the lover in the secondary plot. But of course his voice is not to be regarded as Wagnerian, unless in Boston the French, rather than the German idea of what is Wagner to prevail. The quintet from "Carmen" and in the trio from "Trovatore." Other artists to appear are Mssrs. Laffitte, Giaccone and Devaux and Mmes. Amaden, Swartz and Sharlow. The orchestra will play instrumental selections.

Mme. Teresa Carreno, pianist and Mme. Julia Culp, soprano, give a recital in Symphony Hall on Sunday afternoon. Mme. Carreno will play the following pieces: Beethoven, sonata, op. 57, "Appassionata"; Chopin, nocturne, op. 37, No. 2; study in G flat; Polonaise in A flat, op. 53; Schubert, impromptu, op. 90, No. 3; Schubert-Tausig, "Military March." Mme. Culp will sing the following numbers: Schumann, "Waldesgespräch"; "Die Karbenlegerin"; "Mondnacht"; "Lied eines Schmiedes"; Wolf, "Verborgenheit"; "Inden Schatten"; "Mausfallen-Spruechlein"; "Er ist 'n"; Horn, "On the Banks of Allen Water"; Beethoven, "The Cottage Maid"; "Robin Adair"; Old English, "I've Been Roaming."

Mme. Alvarez, the contralto, sings at the Boston opera house concert on Sunday night, presenting the air, "Oh, mom!" from Meyerbeer's "Prophet" and the air, "Ah, mio Fernando" from Donizetti's "Favorita." She will take part in the quintet from "Carmen" and in the trio from "Trovatore." Other artists to appear are Mssrs. Laffitte, Giaccone and Devaux and Mmes. Amaden, Swartz and Sharlow. The orchestra will play instrumental selections.

The Boston Symphony orchestra goes on its annual western tour next week, appearing in Syracuse, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Columbus and Detroit. It gives its fourteenth pair of concerts in Boston on Feb. 6 and 7, playing the Brahms fourth symphony, the Wagner "Tristan and Isolde" prelude and the Strauss tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," and presenting the Beethoven "Emperor" piano concerto, with Mme. Teresa Carreno as soloist.

Miss Ethel Newcomb, pianist, makes her first appearance in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 30, presenting Mendelssohn's "Serious Variations," Beethoven's sonata, No. 3, a group of Chopin and Schumann numbers, Rachmaninoff's "Serenade"; Debussy's "Old Fish" and Leschetitzky's "Tarantella."

Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, appears in the Symphony hall Sunday afternoon series of concerts on Feb. 1.

The Flonzaley string quartet gives its second concert in Jordan hall on the evening of Jan. 29, presenting the Mozart adagio and fugue and in C minor, the Schoenberg quartet in D minor, op. 18, and Beethoven's quartet in C major, op. 18, No. 2.

The fifth concert in the Tremont Temple course is to be given on Jan. 29 in the evening.

Jacques Thibaud, violinist, gives a recital in Jordan hall on the afternoon of Jan. 31, playing Bruch's concerto in D minor, a group of short pieces by Beethoven, Bach and Deshayes and short pieces by Faure, Wieniawski and Saint-Saëns. He will have for associate artist Carlos Salzedo, harpist and pianist, who will assist in the Saint-Saëns fantasia for harp and violin.

The repertory of the Boston opera company for its tenth week is as fol-

lows: Monday, "Faust," with Mmes. Edvina, Swartz, and Leveroni and Messrs. Constantino, Ludikar, Danger and Everett, Mr. Tournon conducting; Wednesday, "Meistersinger" with Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Ursul and Griswold of the Metropolitan opera, and the rest of the cast as at the original presentation, Mr. Caplet conducting; Friday, "Louise," with Mr. Ludikar as the father and Mr. Lafitte as Julian, and the rest of the cast as at first, Mr. Caplet conducting; Saturday matinee, "The Barber of Seville," with Mme. Hempel and Messrs. Constantino, Amato and Ludikar, Mr. Moranzi conducting; Saturday evening, "Bohème," with Mmes. Sharlow and Heliane and Messrs. Laffitte, Fornari, Mardon and Tavechia, Mr. Schiavoni conducting.

On the evening of Feb. 1, Mr. Constantino will appear at the opera house in concert. Associated with him will be Anton Witek as soloist, the Boston Symphony orchestra delighted its rehearsal subscribers on Friday afternoon with music of lighter demand on attention and appreciation than that which it has played at the earlier concerts of the month. The Debussy suite was a little more in line with what Bostonians have lately been regarding as characteristically French than the Cesar Franck symphony of three weeks ago; the Liszt piece, though new to the public, and unimportant compared with the familiar works of the composer, evoked a more spontaneous response than the vast Bruckner ninth symphony of last week.

The event of the concert and one of the events to mark high in the record of the orchestra for the year was the performance of the Tschaikowsky concerto.

A soloist has some excusable place in a symphony concert program when he comes forward from the orchestra itself, in that way that Mr. Witek presented himself on Friday, and when he has the artistic support and understanding of the accompanying artists and of the conductor as the concertmaster had on this occasion. It would be an ideal condition if an orchestra could confine its solo numbers to works which, like the Tschaikowsky concerto, could be handled by men right in the organization. The effect in general is more profitable than such comment would be a discussion of Mr. Witek's great services to the orchestra as head of the first violins. For his enriching of the color, his refinement of the phrasing of the left-hand string group of the orchestra since his incumbency has been one of the artistic triumphs of the community. The orchestra owes much of the recent enlargement of its reputation to the labor of Mr. Witek as its concertmaster.

The rehearsal house was enthusiastic in its applause of the solo number. It was also pleased with the new French music with which the program began. In particular it liked the second of the two movements of "Spring," which is in the Debussian humorous vein. The composer of "Pelleas" and of "The Afternoon" has let his fun show itself more often in his piano pieces than in his orchestral scores. His artistry is an individual and delicious expression through the larger as through the smaller vehicle. His orchestra is elegantly witty, never clownish, as is that of a famous humorist or two writing in a more northern latitude than his.

With the municipal orchestra enlarged to 15 pieces the park and recreation department will give evening concerts in February as follows: Feb. 3, Brighton high school, Cambridge and Warren streets, Brighton, orchestral concert; Feb. 5, Henry L. Pierce school, Washington street and Welles avenue, chamber concert; Feb. 10, John A. Andrew school, Dorchester street, South Boston, orchestral concert; Feb. 11, High School of Practical Arts, Greenville and Cleveland streets, Roxbury, orchestral concert; Feb. 13, Shawmut church, Tremont and West Brookline streets, organ recital; Feb. 17, George Putnam school, Columbus avenue and Dixwell street, Eglington square, Roxbury, orchestral concert; Feb. 20, Longfellow school, South and Hewlett streets, Roslindale, chamber concert; Feb. 24, Roger Wolcott school, Norfolk and Morton street, Dorchester, concert; Feb. 26, French's Opera house, Hyde Park, orchestral concert.

With the municipal orchestra enlarged to 15 pieces the park and recreation department will give evening concerts in February as follows:

Jan. 27, afternoon, song recital by Francis Rogers, baritone; evening, song recital by Frederic Joslyn, baritone; Feb. 2, afternoon, first Boston appearance of Mme. Lillian Wiecke, soprano, in song recital; Feb. 12, afternoon, recital by Emiliano Renaud, pianist.

Steinert hall announcements include the following:

The Dow Choral Society, Miss Ida E. Dow, director, announces Jan. 27 at the time of its concert in Huntington Chamber hall, Gounod's "Gallia" and other short works will be presented.

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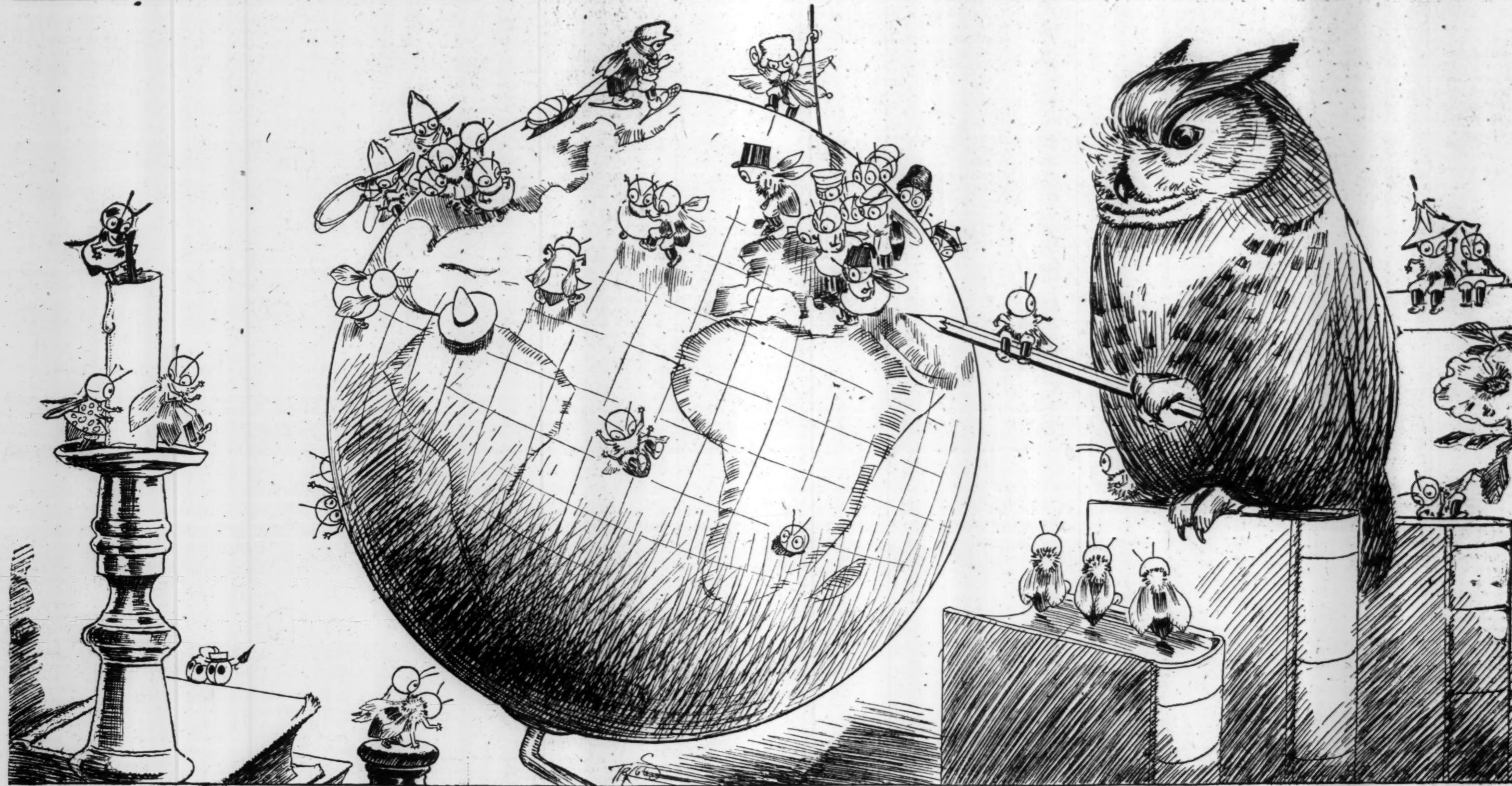
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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

DRAWINGS BY
FLOYD TRIGGS

THE BUSYVILLE BEES

RHYMES BY
M. L. BAUM

This is a class in Geography.
It ought to be, too, a Bee-ography;
Since graph means to write, and it's right I indite,
These rhymes are an auto-bee-o-graphy.

The nearest thing, though, to an auto—
'S the sled which Sam's nearly got to
The funny North Pole—which is only a hole—
Discover it, though Sammy thought to.

But just as he reached the last slope,
With his venturesome heart full of hope,
Came Buzz with a burst and discovered it first,—
Did Sammy sit down then and mope?

No—Buzz from his pack was first fed,
Then Sammy sat down on his sled,
Off went the small freighter, across the equator;
He's coasting Brazil now, 'tis said.

We're surprised and we're sorry to see
That 'Lida, Jane's Q'-ros-i-tee,
Has blackened her clo'es and her fingers and nose.
"The wicked wick did it," says she.

The candle, when it is alight,
Shows just how we get day and night,
This globe turns around like the earth, and 'tis found
Each country in turn is made bright.

The candle, though, seems to be sticky,
It's holding the wings of poor Dickey;
He soon is set free—you can trust that to me—
May says that, like candy, it's "licky."

Our Otto's the neatest of dandies,
In his new Panama, O, how grand he's!
We see but his hat, yet there's plenty of that,
And you'd think it a peak in the Andes.

That's Sim who with energy frantic
Will fly straight across the Atlantic, [ere trip—
We've longed for an air ship that dare make that
To fly in a stove pipe's romantic.

The north has the most population,
Here's why, in small Biff's estimation:
You may try to go south, but with actions uncouth,
You slide off the globe—so that way shun.

That's Baff who believed he would like a
Small diamond mine in Af-Ri-ka;
(Or that's how he said it the first time he read it):
The mine though was nothing but mica.

That's Sally who's planting her heel
Where Columbus once drew up his keel;
San Salvador Island he named it, the dry land
They scarcely could think to be real.

Sue's visiting Old Panama,
She says it is really not far;
It's cute, that canal that's amazing us all—
Like a crack in a sidewalk of tar.

Southwest there above the horizon
We see the antipodes risin';
Australia and Zealand, both good for a bee land.
Dot points to their wonders surprisin'.

Behind there, I'm willing to wage,
There are folks very pleasant and sage:
Though we can't see the other side, we know it's a brother
Let's try though—by turning the page!

PUPIL'S SHARE IN THE CONDUCT
OF THE SCHOOL HE ATTENDS

Speaking on "The Share of the Pupil in the General Discipline of the School," Headmaster Arthur F. Warren of the Collegiate school, New York city, said:

"A younger boy who wins the approval of a senior for fairness in play, for cheerfulness in defeat and failure, who accepts the judgment of his older fellow in cases of dispute, who receives a deserved rebuke or accepts a penalty from one of his own number, early learns a great lesson in the proper moralities of school government. The morale of the school will depend upon the morals of the student body. Self-government, joined with self-discipline, begets right leadership. Leadership involves responsibility; responsibility, by virtue of itself, inhibits much petty wrongdoing and forms lasting character. The keynote of leadership lies in a frank acknowledgment of authority as such, coupled with a wholesome respect for the one who governs as his best sense and conscience dictate."

"Of course, boys make mistakes, and grievous ones. Like men and teachers they are human—and, after all, it is the headmaster who must wisely plan the march of his boys from hesitating youth to vigorous and assertive manhood. Happy indeed is he who sees in true alignment his teachers and his older boys quickening the step and encouraging the loiterers to lead; and not to lag."

"The crimson thread of truth underlying the whole fabric of boyhood leadership and boyhood morality is the clarion call to real service. Self-government in schools or giving the pupil a large share in the general discipline (for the two are really one) will not bring about the millennium, but it will do away with a million petty annoyances. There must be perfect confidence in the system and in the boy, and a strong and intelligent supervision, with an equally generous spirit, must ever be in control. But this supervision must be one which acts only in the open, which is never dis-

WHY?

Why does not heat run along a stick?

A poker is an iron bar, and we know that heat runs along it; yet a stick of firewood, though it is very short, may be burning at one end, and you can hold the other end in your hand without finding it hot at all. The heat does not run along the stick, says the Children's Magazine.

Now, in the case of the poker, the heat travels along through the little parts that make the poker, not because they move, but because each of them hands it on to the next. The proper word for this is convection, and it is quite different from conduction or conveying. It is as if the atoms of the poker were a sort of stepping-stones, and the heat walked from one to the other. Now, the poker is so made that the atoms of it are good stepping-stones for heat; indeed, iron, like all metals, lets heat run through it very quickly.

The proper way of saying this is that all metals are good conductors of heat. But the wood is made differently. It is as if the stepping-stones were too far apart, so that the heat cannot pass across them. So we say that wood is a bad conductor of heat. Everything that is good for making clothes of is a bad conductor of heat.

"And here is the charm of the thing for our large city high schools. The modus operandi must of necessity vary and the details must be in the hands of strong men. But the underlying principles never change. The desirability of such a system and the practical success where it has been honestly tried, with the avowed aim of bringing out the power of the boy along lines of service and fulfillment and not, as is too often the case, to bolster up a weak faculty and 'to save a situation'—for it will do even this—the desirability and the need are self-evident facts.

"Teacher and boy must be cooperant and zealous in working for real ends; each must have a proper respect for his official self and for his personal opinion; both must feel and know that it is supreme folly to seek for popularity by patent favor or by failing to live up to the dignity of the position, and both must learn that the mellow rays of reflection shine far brighter than the intensest beams of introspection. Failure may most easily come through the arrogance of teacher or boy and infinite tact and patience is always needed. But above all there must be supreme faith in the fact that a boy not only learns from his mistakes but rises through them to true leadership and success."—New Orleans Picayune.

The receipts from the paper average from \$2 to \$3 a week, and the editors admit that every penny they take in is clear profit. Their reportorial staff comprises the two owners, who are also the printers, business managers, editorial writers, copy readers, newsboys and bookkeepers.—New Orleans Picayune.

PRESIDENT OF YALE WRITES
ON FACTS AND KNOWLEDGE

What do we go to school for? The answer of most people, whether young or old, will be, "We go to school to acquire knowledge." But that is not quite right. A man may have acquired a great deal of knowledge without being in the courts on doubtful questions. The thing which he knows and other men do not know is where to go to get his information as to the statutes and decisions, and how to read what he finds so that he will know exactly what it means.

Shall we say that the object of education is to give us useful knowledge? That is one step nearer the truth, says President Hadley of Yale University in the Youths Companion. If we interpret our words right, it is the exact truth. But we may interpret our words wrong, and in that case they will lead us astray. For there is a great difference between the knowledge that seems likely to be most useful and the knowledge that really is so.

To nine boys out of ten useful knowledge means the knowledge of facts that they will need to use. If they are going into business they want to learn facts about money and commerce. If they hope to enter politics, they want to learn facts about government and society. They think that if school has taught them these facts it will save them the necessity of learning them by practical experience.

But that is not the way things actually work. The number of important facts is so large, and the capacity of the human being so small, that the chance of learning in school the exact set of things a boy is going to need is very slight.

It is not facts that we need to learn in order to make our knowledge useful. We must learn how to find out facts, how to put facts together, and how to value them properly.

The man who is skilful in his busi-

ness is not the one who has the most details at his command, but the one who can get the details he needs most quickly and accurately.

Ask a successful lawyer what is the

law on a certain subject, and the proba-

most entirely the art of stating facts in such connection one with another that we understand them ourselves and can make others understand them. The pupil who has learned all kinds of interesting details in history and geography and science, and yet keeps them in his mind as mere details, has not accumulated so much useful knowledge as the boy who has learned to do a simple sum right and state a simple proposition clearly.

SAME PLACE

When the three children returned from their walk they found their mother waiting for them on the porch.

Mother—Well, dears, did you meet any one you knew?

The three children—Yes, Ruby and

Derek.

Mother—Where did you meet them?

Barbara (the youngest)—At the same place as we were—Christian Register.

ANSWERS GIVEN
What is always behind time?
The back of a clock.

A lady and a gentleman meet. His mother is her mother's only daughter. What is the relationship?

He was her son.

I tremble at each breath of air, and yet

can's heaviest burden bear. What am I?

Water.

Which is the left side of a plum pudding?

That which is not eaten.—New York World.

NO DOLLAR MARK

Four year old Tom, who lives in the country, was in the city for the first time, says a Chicago Tribune writer. Seeing the numbers on the houses, he said to his father: "Why don't we have a price mark on our house?"

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

INDOOR FISHING GAME

A large table must be provided and 10 small fish-like tiny wooden toy ones are just the thing—for each player. In the center of the table form a large ring with a piece of twine—this is the public pond. Directly in front of each player a small ring is placed—these are the private ponds. The players place five of their fish in the public pond and the remaining five in their own. The fish are numbered and are placed with the numbers down. Each player has a string with a hook, and the fish have tiny rings by which they can be caught.

As a fish is hooked the player calls "Caught," and must guess the number before looking at the fish on his line, whether it be odd or even. If it be correct the fish goes into his private pond. If not, he remains in the large pond. If two players call "Caught" at the same time the guesses decide the fate of the fish. If both guess correctly the fish go into the public pond, neither winning. The players fish alternate.

ly in each other's and the public pond, and the game continues until some one's pond or the public pond is emptied. The one having the largest number of fish gets a prize. If two have the same number of fish, the numbers on the fish are counted, added up and the larger secures the prize.

FLY FEATHER

The children are seated close together about a table or in a circle. Sometimes they prefer to stand, in which case they should be made to clasp hands. A light feather is loosened in the air in the center and the object is to keep the feather from dropping on any of the players. As the feather comes nearer to any player he is to blow to make it fly away, but if he should blow so hard as to make the feather fly outside of the circle he must pay a forfeit. If after he blows it, the feather drops upon the table or upon the floor or on to some one else he must pay a forfeit.—St. John Independent.

The Monitor prints one or two games each week. Cut out and paste in blank book and you will have a good collection.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

MAKE YOUR PLANS NOW FOR HAVING A PRESIDENT PARTY

What could be more appropriate the week before Feb. 22 than a "President party"? Begin by writing the invitations on note paper, folding them into "cooked hats," and sealing with wax, as in the days before envelopes were invented. A little touch of mystery may be imparted by wording them as follows:

"Mistress Eleanor Gray requests the honor of your company to meet the Presidents of the United States on Friday evening, the twentieth of February at eight o'clock. Thirty-two Prospect Street."

If the hostess and her assistants can arrange to wear the quaint and becoming costumes of colonial days, the attractiveness of the "picture" will be greatly enhanced. The most inexpensive materials can be used. Crepe paper will answer the purpose admirably, says the Ladies World.

Make lavish use of candles as illuminants, particularly in the dining room, and if possible let the supper be served on old blue willow-ware. Bunting or cheese-cloth, both in the national colors and the colonial buff and blue, will transform the rooms and decorate the entrance with but little labor.

A silhouette guessing contest may appropriately start the fun. Procure from a dealer in "penny prints" portraits of the Presidents. Many of these are in profile, and even in the others the shape and poise of the heads, outline of the hair, etc., will prove so characteristic as to make identification possible when they have been converted into silhouettes. To do this, block out the portraits roughly, paste face up on thin black paper, and dry under weights. Then, with small and very sharp scissors, cut them out with the utmost care and paste with the black side up on a long strip of white paper. Pains should be taken not to arrange the silhouettes in the order in which the originals held office, as to do so would render their identity too obvious.

Number each portrait and invite the guests to write down the names of the Presidents thus designated. At the end of 20 minutes let the lists be signed and collected, and reward the author of the

BOY SCOUTS MAY HAVE A CAMP SITE ON THE POTOMAC

Washington boy scouts of future days may have a camp site on the Potomac, as the result of the interest of Mrs. Sophie Liebenau Walker, who has intimated that she may bequeath a part of her estate, Grand-View-on-the-Potomac, to the movement.

Mrs. Walker's generosity has already been manifested in the gift of several valuable heirlooms to the National Museum, and she is a monthly contributor to scout work, says Scouting. Her home is on the banks of the Potomac, not far below Alexandria, and is one of the finest sites within a day's hike of Washington. She keeps in close touch with scout work, both locally and nationally. In addition to her own gifts, Mrs. Walker is actively engaged in interesting men and women in the financial support of Scouting, a vital feature of the work. In this connection she has written "An Appeal to the American People," which reads:

"Every mother in the land ought to have her sons join the scouts. They would be better, it would insure manly and honest men and they would transmit those virtues to younger generations. The scout organization ought to receive help from all over the land, rich and poor alike. The men who are so generously giving their valuable time and money ought to be helped in their great undertaking. Get up small clubs to further this work."

The scouts helped gallantly during the suffrage parade in Washington. There is hardly a town or city where they have

ONE OF COMMON AMERICAN FARM AND ORCHARD BIRDS

The crow blackbird (*quiscalus quiscula*), says Farmers Bulletin 513, on "Fifty Common Birds of Farm and Orchard" in America, has a length of 12 inches, being shorter by at least three inches than the other grackles with rough-shaped tails. It is black, with purplish, bluish, and bronze reflections. It breeds throughout the United States east to Texas, Colorado, and Montana, in southern Canada; winters in the northern half of the breeding range.

This blackbird is a beautiful species and is well known from its habit of congregating in city parks and nesting there year after year. Like other species which habitually assemble in great flocks it is capable of inflicting much damage on any crop it attacks, and where it is harmful a judicious reduction of numbers is probably sound policy.

It shares with the crow and blue jay the habit of pilaging the nests of small birds of eggs and young. Nevertheless it does much good by destroying insect pests, especially white grubs, weevils, grasshoppers, and caterpillars. Among the caterpillars are army worms and other cutworms. When blackbirds gather in large flocks, as in the Mississippi valley, they may greatly damage grain, either when first sown or when in the milk. In winter they subsist mostly on seed and waste grain.



CROW BLACKBIRD

sippi valley, they may greatly damage grain, either when first sown or when in the milk. In winter they subsist mostly on seed and waste grain.

Even now the 50-cent parcel post

THE JUNIOR PHILATELIST

BI-WEEKLY DEPARTMENT COVERING STAMP-COLLECTING INTERESTS

STAMPS VALUED AT \$2,000,000

The value of all the stamps shown in the recent New York stamp exhibition on the wall a large outline sketch of the White House—it need not be a work of art—with as many three-yard lengths of narrow tape depending from the entrance as there are "hikers." Give to each player a pair of sharp scissors, and at the word "Go!" let all start splitting the tapes lengthwise along the center, the first to reach the goal receiving as a prize a small album of Washington views.

By this time everybody will be ready for supper, which should be an old-fashioned "sit-down" affair, with everything on the table except the frozen dessert. As a centerpiece for the table, a large cake decorated with tiny silk flags, one for each guest, may stand in a ring of dark-blue cornflowers (artificial of course) and red and white carnations laid loosely on the cloth. Rising from their midst, at intervals of five or six inches, arrange red, white and blue pens in miniature glass candlesticks. The latter can be found at the five-and-ten-cent stores.

The small place-cards with bows of narrow "patriotic" ribbon to the favors, which are glass taper-holders like those which surround the centerpiece. Light all the candles just before opening the doors.

The following typical dishes may be selected for the party bill-of-fare:

Cold Virginia Ham
Hot Chicken Pie
Hot Biscuits
Lettuce and Egg Salad
Frozen Custard Cake
Chocolate

Frozen custard was the "ice cream" of Washington's day. It is easy to make and extremely delicious, as a trial of the following recipe will illustrate. Beat the yolks of eight eggs to a cream with eight ounces of sugar and a pinch of salt. Stir in a cupful of milk and place in a double boiler. When hot, add a pint of scalding cream, stir till it thickens, then cool and freeze two hours. Serve in glass dishes with a garnish of canned cherries.

Number each portrait and invite the guests to write down the names of the Presidents thus designated. At the end of 20 minutes let the lists be signed and collected, and reward the author of the

stamp, of which millions were issued, sells for 18 cents and the 75-cent and \$1, for 55 cents each.

The one exception to high prices in United States stamps is the Columbian commemorative issue of 1893. Speculators bought up thousands of the \$1, \$2, \$3, \$4 and \$5 stamps of that issue, expecting to make a fortune out of them. Now, 20 years after, these stamps bring only face value, and the speculators have had to sell them at less than face value to get rid of them, besides losing the interest on their money for 20 years.

BRAZIL'S NEW ISSUE

The highest value in Brazil's new official issue is 1,000\$000 (1000 milreis) or \$325 in our money, while the lowest is 10 reis (1-3 of a cent). The portrait is that of Marshal Hermes as stated in Maury's Collection. Hermann Focke gives Meekel's following list of values and colors, but as the latter were taken from printer's proofs under artificial light, some variation may be found later.

100 blue and black.
200 olive and black.
500 gray blue and black.
100 orange and black.
200 blue green and black.
500 yellow and black.
600 purple and black.
1000 yellow brown and black.
2000 dark brown and black.
5000 buff and black.
10000 slate and black.
20000 dull blue and black.
50000 green and black.
100000 orange and black.
500000 brown and black.
1000000 dark brown and black.

PATRIOTIC PURCHASE

The Postage Stamp says that the Honduras orange lithographed stamp of last year with portrait of General Bonilla, of which 3000 were issued, was never sold to the public. The patriots of Tegucigalpa bought up the entire issue in one day at two pesos each, though the face value is only 1 cent. A German paper claims it should not be listed. It has as good a claim as the Belgian Charity stamps or the Italian "Big Boys" of last year: all were sold at a premium. In the case of the Honduras stamp, the persons buying it did so out of patriotic reasons, the general being a prime favorite. The proceeds were used to erect a monument.

OVERTONE AND UNDERTONE

In an article on stamp-printing in the New York Times, J. E. Ralph, director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, says: "An ink is not a simple color, and it shows two distinct hues known as overtone and undertone. These may be simply defined as the color transmitted

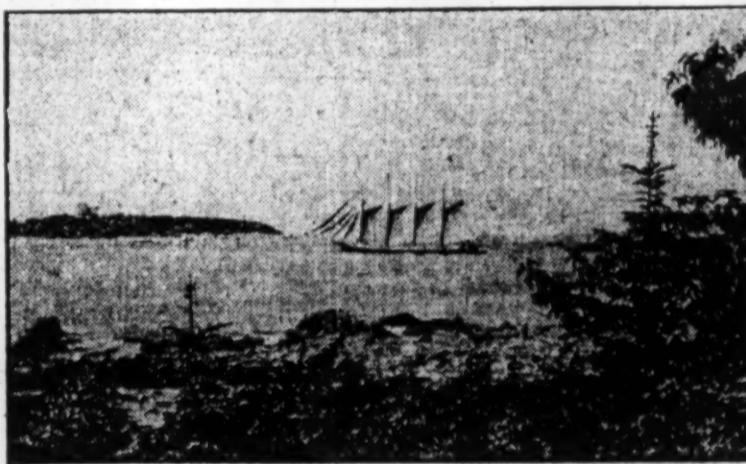
OBsolete STAMPS

When a stamp or an issue of stamps is no longer printed by a government it is called "obsolete," says St. Nicholas. As a general rule, old lets stamps cannot be obtained at a post office. There are, however, post offices in the United States where one can today obtain the two-cent shield type (No. 314), although it became obsolete when the 1908 issue appeared.

IN TWO COLORS

Quite a number of stamps have been printed in more than two colors, says St. Nicholas, as, for instance, the United States second issue revenue of the \$200 and \$500 values, the insured-letter stamps of the Colombian Republic, several varieties of Russia, etc. In addition to these, a number of high-value British colonials are printed in two colors on colored paper, which gives the effect of three colors.

CAMERA CONTEST



Four-masted sailing vessel crossing a bay on the Maine coast

The above beautiful view from Casco Bay, Portland, Me., was taken from Cape Cushing across the bay towards Cushing Island just as a large sailing vessel was passing, writes E. G. Burns of Schenectady, N. Y. It is one of those scenes that linger long in one's memory from vacation on Casco Bay.

One dollar award: E. G. Burns. Honorable mention: Leon F. Orcutt, Brookline; Pearl R. Ayres, Malolos, Bulacan; E. LeRoy, Washington, D. C.; Lucile Carpenter, Burlington, Kan.

In the Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph

DICTIONARY FOR MUSIC STUDENTS

With most persons music is not only a gift, but an art that can be acquired only by careful study. In acquiring the art, work and intelligent concentration are what count, says the Youths' Companion. And like every other profession, music has a vocabulary of its own that must be mastered before any one can get very far toward learning its secrets.

The first thing to do, therefore, is to get a dictionary of musical terms. There are a number of good ones, which range in size from pocket volumes to encyclopedias. Any music store can supply you with one, adequate for all your needs for a long time, at a cost of from 50 cents to \$1. It will contain the translation and explanation of all the terms of musical expression.

Composers and editors nowadays are doing the thing well.

received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page, The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass."

careful in printing directions in the music, but most of these directions are in Italian, and so unless the student has a musical dictionary, the markings might as well have been omitted. Of course a teacher can, and often does, supply the place of a dictionary; but the pupil fastens the terms in her mind more firmly if she looks them up herself, than if she asks her teacher the meaning of them when she meets them.

If you are to do anything in music, you must know, without having to stop to think, what andante moderate means, for example, or what you are to do when you see in the score the words, Accel. poco a poco. If you have not learned these things, you may not be absolutely wasting your time, but you will not be receiving full value for it. Music is a complex art circumscribed by laws. If you are preparing yourself for it as a profession, you must master those laws;

and if you are merely amusing yourself, at least you want the satisfaction of

NEW WIRELESS RULES THAT AMATEURS MUST OBSERVE

The new federal law for the control of wireless stations affects the thousands of amateur wireless operators so seriously, and it is so important to them to know just what it permits them to do, and on what it puts heavy penalties, that Miss Mary Day Lee, to whose tuition a host of young men owe their knowledge of the art, has written for their benefit an article which is printed in the Children's Museum News, one of the publications of the Brooklyn Institute. As it contains some valuable advice to amateur wireless operators, the greater part of it is given below:

"The yellowing of paper, which is inevitable, no matter how expensive the paper may be, changes the color by introducing just that amount of yellow just as surely as if it were added to the ink formula.

"Exposure to acid fumes, no matter how dilute, sooner or later will affect the color to produce shades, and it is not our purpose to make an indestructible ink, for if we did there would be no difficulty in removing the cancellation marks and using a stamp indefinitely."

NO POSTAGE PAID

W. E. Marsh, editor of the Western Newspaper Union, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, writes: "Here's one that will beat the Mexican army provisions. The letter came through and was delivered in Birmingham, Alabama, with no other stamps whatever. The inscription is good Hebrew and translated, means, 'Everlasting Foundation for the Jews.' I take it that the stamp has about the same status as the charity and Red Cross labels. That it came through is due probably to a Jewish clerk having been in charge at the office of mailing. My Yiddish friend tells me that the postmark is Jaffa, or the local equivalent of it."

"Another requirement is that the sending wave be pure. That is, the person who is receiving the message must be able to hear plainly at only one adjustment point along the tuning coil, and practically unable to hear at any other point. Regulation 3 of section 4 states: If the transmitter is of such a character that the energy is radiated in two or more wave lengths, more or less sharply defined, as indicated by a sensitive wave meter, the energy in no one of these shall be at least 10 times as powerful as the next larger.

"To prevent this double wave one must do away with the ordinary spark gap and use either a rotary or a quenched gap. For use with a small spark coil a quenched gap is preferable to a rotary. A quenched gap made of a number of copper disks accurately turned and separated.

IN TWO COLORS

Quite a number of stamps have been printed in more than two colors, says St. Nicholas, as, for instance, the United States second issue revenue of the \$200 and \$500 values, the insured-letter stamps of the Colombian Republic, several varieties of Russia, etc. In addition to these, a number of high-value British colonials are printed in two colors on colored paper, which gives the effect of three colors.

HOUSES BUILT PARTLY OF SUGAR

Wouldn't it be sweet to live in a house built partly of sugar? Yet this is not so much of a joke as it sounds, says the Minneapolis Journal. The ancients used sugar for its hardening and strengthening qualities in their mortar and it is said some ancient masonry containing sugar remains in good condition to this day. Mortar composed of one part lime, one part sand and two parts sugar was used in recent times in rebuilding a museum.

Sugar has a thousand other uses than for food for small children in the shape of candy and cake. Large amounts of sugar and molasses are used in the manufacture of shoe blacking. The sugar for this use is carbonized by the action of sulphuric acid and neutralized, and then other ingredients, such as bone-black, oil, ink and glycerin, are added to it.

A quiet but persistent "hats off" campaign was started. To help matters along the older boys themselves formed a committee. No boy was asked to take off his hat, but the quiet campaign and the example of the older boys quickly won.

"With their hats off we find the boys make less than half as much noise as with their hats on," says Mr. Fagan. "Get a boy's hat off and he feels more as though he were in his own home. There is a necessary noise which we don't try to suppress. You cannot stop a normal youngster from laughing and talking, and no sane person would try to stop it in a boy's game room. We want the boys to laugh and talk. Our only aim was to prevent boisterousness, and we found the way to get the soft pedal on that was to get the boys to take their hats off." The boys' department has a membership of 850.—Christian Intelligencer.

LITTLE PROBLEM

102—Two couples out for a walk one day came to a river over which there was no bridge. But tied up at the bank they found a small boat. Each of the men weighed 200 pounds and each of the women 100 pounds. The carrying capacity of the little boat was only 200 pounds. How did the two couples get across the river in the boat?

Answer to Little Problem No. 101—A had \$12 and B \$56.

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Photo Supplies. Quality Finishing.
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Postage, news, notes, and bargains, has
for 22 years been the largest collection
of 200,000 U. S. stamps. Book describing and illus-
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Opposite Brae Burn

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1845 Beacon St., Brookline
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Apartment house properties in Brookline and the Back Bay showing net income of \$1000 per month with cash required in some case or would exchange for non-productive real estate in any suburb of Boston. Let us show you how to increase your income.

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Gutters, Conductors and Skylights

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apartments in first-class residential district.

Suites consist of two or three large rooms, bathroons and kitcheenes. Every modern convenience, including electric lights, steam heat, continuous hot water, steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator and janitor service; references required. Apply at office of Helvita Chambers, 708 Huntington Ave.

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TO LET—Unfurnished 2-room apartment; facing Charles River. Apply at office or telephone Brookline 4585.

CAMBRIDGE—Lady having sunny apartment would share, or let two rooms to desirable party. Address C 31, Monitor Office.

NEW YORK ADVERTISING

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sale; N. Y. City; cont. 10th floor; con-

dition: terms: res.; no agt.; Mrs. Morrison, care G-14, 6030 Metropolitan bldg., N. Y.

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barn and out-buildings; most attractive

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6-APARTMENT house; 19 and 21 Mosley St., Dorchester; recently sold for \$10,000; property in good repair; income \$1200; \$1000 down; \$5000 will take back mortgage for \$5000. Apply J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

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GOOD INVESTMENT

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Men's Relations Hearty

Could anything be more graphic than

Winthrop's own description of the re-

ception which he and his guide, Loo-

com, received when they suddenly came

upon a group of the men who helped to

build the Boston Hoochit? "I became

at once the center of a red-flannel-shir-

ted circle," he writes. "The recumbe-

nts stood on end. The cooks let their fry-

ings bubble over, while, in response to

looks of expectation, I hung out my

handbill and told the society my brief

and simple tale. I was not running

away from any fact in my history. A

harmless person, asking no favors, with

plenty of pork and spongy biscuit in his

bag—only going home across the con-

tinent, if may be, and glad, gentlemen

of this unexpected pleasure."

PEOPLE OF NORTHWEST PRIZE

THEODORE WINTHROP'S STORY

Beginnings in Washington Half-Century Ago Recorded Vividly by Prominent New Englander While on Visit There

SOCIAL SIDE IS SHOWN

It is something like 50 years since Theodore Winthrop gave to the public his book, "The Canoe and the Saddle," which it is now said, seems destined to remain the chief classic of the early United States Northwest. Theodore Winthrop was a name well known in New England in the civil war period, especially in army circles, and it still is born by a post of the Grand Army of the Republic in Chelsea, Mass.

Out of print for some years, the book has now been reedited and published again with the addition of many illustrations as well as the author's letters and journals. It is not the story of one of the pioneers of the Northwest but wholly sympathetic way, his book rightly makes much of it. The "Citizen's Read" is entitled to be remembered less for the service it actually rendered than as an example of pluck and resourcefulness against apparently insuperable difficulties. When the delay and red tape of Capt. George B. McClellan held back even the paltry sum of \$20,000 which Congress had voted to build a hundred miles of mountain highway, the struggling settlers decided with amazing nerve to undertake it with their own money and labor. The Boston Hoochit is an epitome of the history of the West.

Men's Relations Hearty

Winthrop's own description of the reception which he and his guide, Loo- com, received when they suddenly came upon a group of the men who helped to build the Boston Hoochit? "I became at once the center of a red-flannel-shir- ted circle," he writes. "The recumbe- nts stood on end. The cooks let their fry- ings bubble over, while, in response to looks of expectation, I hung out my brief and simple tale. I was not running away from any fact in my history. A harmless person, asking no favors, with plenty of pork and spongy biscuit in his bag—only going home across the con- tinent, if may be, and glad, gentlemen of this unexpected pleasure."

The book abounds with descriptions as entertaining as this. There are chapters that deal almost wholly with spicy adventures with the Indians, whose characteristics the author has portrayed with unforgettable vividness and charm, and there are passages of rare poetic beauty which picture the majesty of the outdoor world in the Northwest with all the ardor of a rapturous lover of nature. Yet what undoubtedly gives the book its profoundest value is set forth in the introduction, where Mr. Williams says:

"What especially fitted Winthrop to depict the West was his profound and well-reasoned Americanism. In an age when sectionalism was fast driving toward civil war, his point of view is broadly national. His pride in his country as a whole had only been deepened by education and travel. . . . It is this nationalism that gives The Canoe and the Saddle a place quite unique among our books of humor and adventure. As a story of travel among

the great overland caravan route near the junction of the two forks of the Columbia. Such an enterprise was an epoch in progress. It was the first effort of an infant community to assert its individuality and emancipate itself from the tutelage of Oregon. Very soon the Boston hoochit became apparent. An Indian trail came into competition with a civilized man's rude beginnings of a road. . . . Trim Boston neighborhoods would have scoffed at this rough-and-tumble cleft of the wild wood, and declined being responsible for its title. And yet two centuries before this trap of mine, my progenitors were cutting such paths near Boston."

The editor writes, referring to the Boston road beforementioned: "The Boston road beforementioned: 'The territory of Washington had just been created by Congress. . . . In the scattered handful inhabiting the new territory were men strong enough to build a state,

as a state, rent ashore near Nuevitas, Cuba, Dec. 28, arrived here today on the British steamer Hortensius, Captain Davies, on their way to their homes in Hantsport, N. S. The Hortensius came from river Plate ports and tied up at National dock, East Boston. She brought a general cargo for Boston and New York.

The sailors arriving here were: Joseph McLean, Charles Miller, Cornelius Wortal, Wilhelm Motilla, and Olaf Lau-

son. The sailors arriving here were: Joseph McLean, Charles Miller, Cornelius Wortal, Wilhelm Motilla, and Olaf Lau-

A Good Plan for the New Year

Just this—keep your funds (and don't ignore small amounts) safely and profitably invested in BONFOY'S FIRST NATIONAL BANK & TRUST COMPANY, Oklahoma City, Okla. \$50 or any larger amount on hand that you will not need for two or three months invest it in a certificate and have it ready to withdraw when you receive your interest. Keep it up during the year and will be amply surprised at the investment profit. Let us explain these investments to you.

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Telephone: El. Hill 5635; Brookline 3210.

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Prevents evaporation.
Keeps contents clean.
Has a brush worth while.
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Electric Lighting Fixtures
at moderate cost direct from
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For greater convenience and
economy in making selections,
in addition to our regular lines,
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A practical garment
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Slips on and off like
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worn outside. Can
be changed instantly
from high to low
neck. Waist is ad-
justable without any
alteration.
Combines a negligee, kim-
ono, cover-all apron and
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Ask your dealer for it by
name. If not sold by him,
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material and color wanted,
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Sizes, 34 to 46.
Price, \$1.50. Made
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color, dark ground colors,
navy, dark blue, gray,
shepherd check, black and
white, pink, light pink, white
and blue, light ground colors,
in white and black, white
and blue, white and pink.
Delivered Postage Paid
Chambray, \$1.00.
Delivered Price, \$1.65.

Gingham, striped blue or gray; checks
in blue, pink, lavender, black and white.
Fancy figured Crepe in light blue, navy,
lavender and pink, neatly bound to
match \$2.00; trimmed with satin \$3.
Honeycomb back if not satisfactory. Agents
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300 N. Throop Street, Chicago

Shoes That Satisfy

Solid leather all through.
Guaranteed for service, comfort
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This style is a smart 10 inch
boot in tan and black leather.
Boot tops for school and
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Also in patent leather with
dull kid tops for dress
wear. Send postpaid,
and your money
back if not sat-
isfied.

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Misses' sizes, 11 to 16.
Boys' sizes, 10 to 16.
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A serviceable cov-
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Made of waterproof silk, \$2.00.
Mercerized \$1.50. All
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Useful for circular
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"COLMAN" is
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A steady income and
independence assured. No capital
necessary. Send postal for full partic-
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Universal Thread Cutter, Waxer
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No more biting of
thread, nor hunting
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All Kinds of Toilet Work

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Custom made, front or back laced; give
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Opera House, or write and I will call.

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MISS ROBINSON

Wavy hair with Miss

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color, sent on approval. 25c each.

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son Road, Winchester, Mass.

DRESSMAKING

MRS. HELEN MORSE SMITH

would like to obtain a few more out-of-

town customers, rate per day \$2.75.

Referrals, 11 Prospect St., North Brook-
line, Mass.

CLOTHING

MEN'S cast of clothing wanted, will pay

cash; old gold and other articles bought.

Send for MAX KEEGER, 1236 Massa-
chusetts Ave., Harvard Sq., Cambridge. Tel-
ephone 362.

DANCING

HELENE L. SWENY

SCHOOL OF DANCING

St. James' Hall, Tel. Boylston 3145-R;

adults walk, fastidious walks and all mod-
ern dances taught correctly; classes, pri-
vate and club lessons by appointment.

PLACE CARDS

THE JOLLY TOT'S

hand painted place cards. 10c each, 12 for

\$1. \$1 per hundred. Menus, etc. with

little Canadian figures to order.

NIGHTFOOT, 404 Cooper St., Ottawa, Can.

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted

colors

LIKE CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

188 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

MAXWELL'S

HAT \$5 SHOP

LADIES' HATTER

50 TEMPLE PLACE, BOSTON, MASS.

UP ONE FLIGHT

THE BAZAR

11th

APRON STORE

Bungalow Aprons, assorted

colors

LIKES CUT, 50 cents

OTHER styles 25 cents to \$1.00

188 No. Main St., Concord, N. H.

GILLESPIE METHOD

SHAMPOOING, HAIR DRESSING

and MANICURING

FRANCES M. FORD

Successor to Madame Gillespie

The Copley, 18 Huntington Ave., Boston

Opposite Public Library

Tel. 4195 B. B.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-ROUND PRINTER WANTED—We have a permanent position in a modern, pleasant office for an all-round printer, who is an attractive man or dressy, pleasant and operates noisy job presses; can come at once; give references and quote wages wanted for hour work. **HORNIG & PUB. CO.**, 100 Franklin st., Boston. Tel. 26

MAN ON SMALL FARM—To care for one cow, one horse and a few hens; also to care for a gentleman. **MHS.** 20

HORNER MARTIN, Union Village, Vt. 27

AMERICAN YOUNG MAN wanted with experience as an editor, clerical or other, accurate writer and good typewriter (not stenographer); steady position. **A. J. WILKINSON & CO.**, 150-152 Washington, Boston. Tel. 24

BOOKKEEPER (manifold work), in city, \$12-15. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

FARMER WANTED—A married man to work on farm and occupy residence size of his family and wages wanted. **CHARLES D. SAGE**, North Brookline, Mass. 24

FARME FOREMAN in Worcester. A man with first-class ref.: \$50 month. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

MACHINIST All man only, in Everett, \$16 week. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

MILLING MACHINE FOREMAN, Worcester; man with executive ability and able to handle men. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

STITCHERS (carpet) wanted in city, piece work. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

ACCOUNTANT (24) wants position; open to all; willing; family 5; wage \$35 month. **MRS. F. O. WOODRIDGE**, Somerville, Lexington, Mass. Tel. 179-M. 24

WANTED—Experienced colored maid for cooking and laundry; in family; \$5 a week. **MRS. DANA**, Bright rd., Belmont. Mass. 24

YOUNG LADY wanted for first-class restaurant dry goods store; only those having had experience and good references need apply. **C. M. RAYNER**, Box 6, Essex St., Station, Boston. 24

ACCOUNTANT wanted; \$25 month. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

PLUMBERS, in and out of town; \$5 day. Call or **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

STENOGRAPHER in city, \$16 week. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

STENOGRAPHER in Charlestown, \$16. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

TOOLMAKER in Framingham, \$18 week. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

WANTED—Young man with some experience in retouching photographs. **MET. LITHO. & PUB. CO.**, Bow st., Everett. Mass. 24

ATTENDANTS, state institution, out of town, \$20 month; room and board. Working 18-20 hrs.; Thursdays 10-30 a.m., Friday 2 p.m. or Monday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

BINERY GIRL (perfuming and packing) in 12th floor, Call **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

CAPIABLE NEW ENGLAND WOMAN, careful and hearty girl, good summer position for school housekeeper. **WHITE F. GRACEY**, 491 Boylston st., Boston. 24

COMPOSITOR, in Needham, \$10.90 week. Call or send stamp for blank; **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

WANTED—At once, an all round experienced man for florist store, must give the best of references from more than one store where his work will pay a good wage. **E. HANAN CO.**, Congress and Portland, Me. 24

WANTED—Young man with some experience in retouching photographs. **MET. LITHO. & PUB. CO.**, Bow st., Everett. Mass. 24

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

ATTENDANTS, state institution, out of town, \$20 month; room and board. Working 18-20 hrs.; Thursdays 10-30 a.m., Friday 2 p.m. or Monday 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

CHAUFEUR and AUTO PAINTER desired position; first-class man. **CLAUDE CROCKETT**, 462 Eastern av., Malden. Mass. 24

CHAUFEUR desires situation; experienced; best of references; single; willing and obliging; private family preferred. **R. N. HILTZ**, 7 Warren pl., Roxbury. Mass. 24

CHAUFEUR would like position; piecemeal; car or truck; 6 years experience; do all repairs; will go anywhere; good references. **J. A. FREELEY**, 90 Dale av., Roxbury. Mass. Tel. 055-M. 24

FACTORY GIRLS in Brighton, \$1 day. Call **STATE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Mass. 24

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK, residence Somerville, \$22; married; first-class references; \$15. Mention 11239. **STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE** (free to all), 52 Green st., Boston. Tel. 0600. 24

CHAUFEUR seven years' experience; wants situation. **R. BRUCE**, 80 Belvidere st., Boston. 24

CHAUFEUR would like position; piecemeal; car or truck; 6 years experience; do all repairs; will go anywhere; good references. **J. A. FREELEY**, 90 Dale av., Roxbury. Mass. Tel. 055-M. 24

GENERAL WORK—Young American would like work of any kind; handy; good habits; can furnish good references. **WILLIAM BARRETT**, 3 Greenwood av., Waltham. Mass. 24

GENERAL WORK—Young American would like work of any kind; handy; good habits; can furnish good references. **JOHN DE VOSA**, Suite 1, 23 Marlboro st., Boston. 24

GENERAL WORK—Young American would like work of any kind; handy; good habits; can furnish good references. **FRANK CORRELL**, 124 Yarmouth st., Boston. 24

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Position as governess or companion, college and musical education, can give best of references and testimonials. Address R. W. THOMAS, 110 Washington st., Hartford, Conn. Apply by letter only. 20

WANTED—To care for children, do family sewing and help with housework. Good home, better than room and wages. E. MARYINE FREEMAN, 452 Moody st., Waltham. Mass. 20

WANTED—Seamstress—work by the day, embroidery, plain sewing, etc. MRS. H. H. HIGGINS, 60, Massachusetts av., Boston. 20

WANTED—Two or three apartments to care for; business people preferred; or position at matron. M. E. RANSOM, 201 Brattle st., Philadelphia. 20

WANTED—Position as seamstress—work by the day, embroidery, plain sewing, etc. MRS. J. W. BENJ. F. BRIGGS, Whitewood av., New Rochelle, N. Y. 20

WANTED—Girl for general housework four in the family. E. B. TUTTLE, 3014 Webster st., Philadelphia. 20

WANTED—Position as seamstress—light all-round work, one that can finish and prepare some of her own work. MRS. BLAKE, 373 Fifth av., New York. 20

WEAVERS—Experienced ribbon weavers, good references. Mrs. A. Apple PINE TREE SILK MILLS, Allegheny st. and Boudinot st., Philadelphia. 20

YOUNG GIRL, about 17, wanted to assist morning and night, help with meals, wash, iron, clean, etc. C. W. MINER, 516 W. 150th st., New York. 20

YOUNG WOMAN wanted for office work; must understand telephone switchboard so as to be able to relieve the operator. THE MIRROR, 43 Hudson st., New York. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ACCOUNTANT—H. L. of P. student, 23, desires permanent position with accounting firm; qualifying for State C. P. A. examination. Address 3732 Second st., Tel. 201. 20

ADVERTISING ASSISTANT (21), I. C. S. graduate; forceful copy writer; knowledge engraving and printing methods; experience in advertising; good references. HAROLD PROUTY, 610 N. 6th st., Oak Lane, Pa. 20

YOUNG MAN (18) wants position to learn the trade in Philadelphia; honest and good health. HAROLD PROUTY, 610 N. 6th st., Oak Lane, Pa. 20

YOUNG MAN (18) wanted position to learn the trade in Philadelphia; honest and good health. HAROLD PROUTY, 610 N. 6th st., Oak Lane, Pa. 20

WORKING ATTENDANT wants situation; experienced. MRS. VICTORIA JORDAN, 370 Bridge st., Lowell, Mass. 20

YOUNG COLORED GIRL would like position in family; light housework. Address AUGUSTA WATSON, 395 Northampton st., Boston. 20

YOUNG COLORED GIRL desires light housework; no washing; or care of baby. Address EDITH M. BERRY, 24 Chestnut st., Boston. 20

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER OR CLERK

YOUNG LADY, two years' experience as stenographer with general office work; desire position; well educated; good salary; with good prospects of advancement; can furnish best of references. MARY O'BRIEN, 35 Flora st., Brookline, Mass. 20

YOUNG LADY desires position; 14 years' experience in bookkeeping and type writing; state terms. B. D. OLINS, 65 St. South Boston. 20

YOUNG LADY wishes position as government employee; small child; good references; experienced and good references. MISS MILLIE E. WEIR, West Kingston, R. I. 20

BOOKKEEPER-ACCOUNTANT, long varied public experience, manufacturing, commercial, pharmaceutical, systematic; highest credentials. H. MITCHELL, 80 Market st., Philadelphia, Pa. 20

YOUNG MAN, well educated, a good family; five years' experience in real estate and some as a trial balance clerk, wants position in anything that offers a good future; good references. A. V. TRAVERS, 3200 Bayview, New York. 20

HOOKKEEPER and office executive (34), capable and thoroughly experienced, seeks position; good references. H. G. PHOMUTH, vicinity of Riveron, N. G. 20

YOUNG WOMAN with experience in New York studio desires position to learn the trade in art. MARY L. KESTER, Huntington av., Boston. 20

B. D. OLINS, 65 St., South Boston. 20

YOUNG LADY wishes position as government employee; small child; good references; experienced and good references. MISS MILLIE E. WEIR, West Kingston, R. I. 20

ARTIFICIAL ROSE and flower maker; also experienced branchers desired; steady work. Apply by letter only. E. B. GOODMAN CO., Inc., 16 East 32nd st., New York. 20

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER—Small house, 2 adults; no washing; Samuel WAXMAN, 7 W. 22d st., New York. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, good manager; cook and laundress; \$22 monthly; small family. MRS. OSCAR COBANES, 1218 6th av., Auburton Park, N. J. 20

HOUSEWORKER wanted; reliable colored woman. MRS. EDGAR W. MORRIS, 218 Rutgers av., Swarthmore, Pa. 20

HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged woman to assist with housework in small family; one who prefers good food to high wages. MRS. ALEX. SIMPSON, JR., 680 W. 180th st., New York. 20

JOUNIOR SALESMEN wanted. Apply balcony of ONEILL-ADAMS CO., Sixth av. and 22d st., New York. 20

MESSENGERS (Girls)—R. H. MACY & CO., New York, require cooperatively experienced saleswomen for their delivery department. Apply at the office of the General Manager. 20

CASHIERS, experienced, wanted for tall candy stores in New York city. MIRRO CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson st., New York. 20

EXPERIENCED PRINTER wishes employment as compositor; temperate, steady, capable workman; salary arranged on individual basis. E. SLOID, 50 Bowery, New York. 20

GENERAL HOUSEKEEPER—Small house, 2 adults; no washing; SAMUEL WAXMAN, 7 W. 22d st., New York. 20

ENGINEER, portable license, desires employment on two or three drum hoisting engine, pump and concrete mixers; would prefer to operate an automobile or truck; understands the theory of gasoline engine. B. P. JONES, 50 Lookout st., Pittsburgh, Pa. 20

EXPERIENCED middle-aged gentleman, understands real estate business; desires employment as secretary, manager or tutor to a person of means; address: Mr. ROBERTS, 727 Chemist st., Richmond Hill, N. Y. 20

COMPANION or caretaker, situation wanted in family; best of references. MRS. MAUD L. COVERT, 207 8. 10th st., Philadelphia. 20

COMPANION (good traveler), chaperon or matron; a school; good character, capable, cheerful; excellent references. MRS. E. GRACE THACKSTON, 327 W. 22d st., New York. 20

COMPANION or caretaker, situation wanted in family; best of references. MRS. M. LAMOND, 201 3d st., Brooklyn, N. Y. 20

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COMPANION (good traveler), chaperone or caretaker; situation wanted in family; best of references. MRS. MARTHA BAILEY, 64 Avondale ph., Rochester, N. Y. 20

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BUYERS' GUIDE TO SHOPS OF QUALITY

EASTERN

EASTERN

LYNN, MASS.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
70 Market Street Lynn
Phone Lynn 1800

COAL—Anthracite and Bituminous, and
Wood. SPRAUKE, BREED, STEVENS
& NEWHALL, Inc., 8 Central sq.

"EVERYTHING TO EAT"—
J. B. BLOOD COMPANY
Telephone Lynn 2800.

HOUSEFURNISHERS AND FFFOL-
STERERS—HILL, WELCH CO., Monroe
and Oxford sts. Store on two streets.

LUNCH AT HUNTER'S
QUALITY FOOD
18 CENTRAL SQUARE

OUTFITTERS to Men, Women and Chil-
dren. Nightgowns, Prices.
BLOOMIE HOLFE Co.

SCHOOL SHOES for boys and girls;
picked range from \$1.25 to \$2.50.
HODGINS SHOE STORE,
26 Market St., Lynn, Mass.
J. C. Palmer, Mgr.

UNDERWEAR—La Grecque Muslim Under-
wear, the garments that fit. Sold ex-
clusively in Lynn by GODDARD BROS.,
76 to 88 Market st., Lynn.

WORCESTER, MASS.
ART NOVELTIES—Cans, Handwrought
Silverware, Lovers' Shop. A. L.
CHASE, 633 State St., Worcester.

BAKERY and CONFECTIONERY of high
grade clean workmen and workshop.
HARRY RICHARDSON, 684 Main st.

CANDY SHOP—TENNEY'S Stands for
Purity and Quality 55 Pleasant st., 2
minutes from City Hall.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
3 Pleasant Street Worcester
Phone Park 1622

DENTISTRY—DR. E. T. FOX,
11 Pleasant St., Phone Park 2755.
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

FRESH FLOWERS of Finest Quality—
RANDALL'S FLOWER STORE
3 Pleasant St., Tel. Park 94.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS—ATHERTON
TUNN FURNITURE CO., 133 Front St.,
Worcester. A good place to trade.

LINENS of dependable quality and most
desirable styles. CARROLL LINEN
STORE, 370 Main Street.

PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES
BALLOU'S PAINT STORE—143 Main St.,
Telephone Park 3336-3331.

SHAMPOOING, Hair Goods to
order. MRS. BELLE GREENE RECORD,
324 Sister Bldg., Phone Park 3420.

THERMOSTATS—Save coal and running
up and down stairs, and for running
up. M. CARLETON, 19 Clinton St.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS and JEWELRY.
R. A. LOHNESS, 7 Pleasant St.
"Just around the corner."

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
A. H. MORTON, Dealer in High Grade
Investment Securities, Mortgages, Bonds,
Stocks. For information Phone 2319,
or call 318 Main st.

CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
15 Harrison Avenue Springfield
Phone Springfield 5100

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT,
138 Main St., Hitchcock bldg.,
Springfield. Mass.

MANUFACTURING and SHAMPOOING by
appointment. AGNES T. MITSCHKE,
165 Belmont Ave., phone 4008-W.

SHAMPOOING, etc. Hair Goods and Hair
work our specialty. MRS. H. L. BOSS,
356 Main st., 2d floor. Tel. 6027.

FALL RIVER, MASS.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
197 Main Street Fall River 2812

LOWELL, MASS.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
37 Merrimac Square
Phone Lowell 1648

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
125 Mathewson Street
Phone Union 967

WATERBURY, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
2 East Main Street
Phone Waterbury 339

NEW HAVEN, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
123 Church Street
Phone New Haven 1015

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
213 State Street
Phone Bridgeport 746

CONCORD, N. H.
DENTIST—Artistic restoration of teeth,
roots, etc. JOHN H. WORTHEN,
D.D.S., 15 No. Main st.

CLOTHING and FURNISHINGS
POLLACKS—Howard and Saratoga Sts.
Gainesville, Corsets, Shirts, Waists, Under-
wear, Fancy Goods. 79 North Main St.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
49 Clinton Ave. South Rochester
Phone Main 2002 Home 1228

BALTIMORE, MD.—
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
218 Madison Ave.
Phone 218

PITTSBURGH, PA.
ADVERTISING—SIMPSON, SHOWALTER &
BARKER, Inc. Practically applied ad-
vertising service. 323 4th ave., Pittsburgh.

CATERER—HOME COOKING
CENTRAL LUNCH CLUB
5th Av. and Wood St., 327 to 331 4th Av.

J. A. PHILLIPS, 417 Federal Street
N. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEPARTMENT STORE OF MODERN
METHODS
JOSEPH HORNE CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

COAL, WOOD—CORE—WYKES SCHROEDER,
484 Main, Pres. M. C. R. R.

COAL, COKE, WOOD—UNDERWOOD &
SON CO., 265 Michigan St., N. E., Citz. 685-Bell
Main 2916

CODY HOTEL CAFETERIA—Music during
meals. Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or
through Cody's Hotel Lobby.

CORSET—KELLEY, MILLER & CO.,
501 Liberty St., Boston 22.

CLOTHING, Hats and Men's Furnishings
Reduction of Metric Shirts, made by El-
lenton, New York. We can supply
any part of the Manhattan Shirt Co.
\$1.50 grade, \$1.15; \$2.00 grade, \$1.35; \$2.50
grade, \$1.80.

DETROIT, MICH.
MILTON WEBER
Formerly of Weber & Helbronner
Now at 7 Wall St., corner New

CORSETS—The Gossard Front Laced—
Also back laced corsets: fitted by ex-
perts. Call 2000. Price per corset
order, \$10 up; send for booklet. OLME-
STEAD CORSET CO., 44 West 22d st.,
N. Y., Phone Gramercy 0224.

DORCHESTER, MASS.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
219 Washington Street
Phone Dorchester 4706

WINCHESTER, MASS.
MARKET—BLAISELL'S, 612 Main St.—
Choice meats full line of groceries and
provisions. Wholesale prices mailed on
request. Free delivery to surrounding
towns. Tel. 638 W and 620 R.

WALTHAM, MASS.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
193 Moody Street
Phone Waltham 1519.

FITCHBURG, MASS.
CLEANERS AND DYERS—LEWANDOS
670 Main Street
Phone Fitchburg 4706.

INDIVIDUAL GOWNS AND SUITS, In-
dividual Tailored, 228 W.
Phone Column 4302.

"FRANCES" 200 Fifth Ave. offers orig-
inal designs in gowns for the individual
woman.

GOWNS: For afternoon and evening wear
a specialty; estimate work very reason-
able. "GRAVES," 72 W. 93d st. Tele-
phone 6338 Riverside

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS AND SUITS, In-
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Phone Column 4302.

INTERIOR DECORATOR
Upholstering, Draperies, Furniture
WILLIAM NORDHOFF, 817 N. Howard st.,
Chicago, Ill.

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Real Estate Market

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

Some of the new buildings that have been recently erected on Bay State road are now coming into the market, and today records the sale of a single frame dwelling by Henry Bollman, who just finished the improvement at 334 Bay State road near Ashby street. The lot contains 2858 square feet and carries \$7800 a square foot assessment. Fred J. Wiegand is the buyer.

Property sold in the South End through the office of Job E. Gastin, is a 3½ story brick dwelling No. 757 Tremont street close to West Springfield street, taxed on a total valuation of \$10,000. Of this amount \$5300 applies to the 1700 square feet of land, Sarah E. Robinson estate et al. conveyed title to William Whaley.

Another estate to change hands in the same district was owned by Ida Mandelsgy at 7 Owego street, near Harrison avenue, consisting of a three-story and basement brick dwelling standing on 900 square feet of land. All valued by the assessors at \$5200, including \$2000 on the lot. Salvatore Cima is the new owner.

BROOKLINE ESTATES SOLD
William E. McCoy & Co., Old South building, have sold for Rhysph M. Adams the estate located at 47 Harvard street, corner of Thorndike street, Brookline, comprising a private residence, garage and 10,192 square feet of land, all assessed at \$14,500. The purchasers were John F. Wyman and Shirley S. Pettigill, who were represented in the transaction by Edward D. MacCollom.

The same firm has sold for William S. Newcombe the new two-apartment house and 3000 square feet of land at 101-103 St. Paul street, Brookline, the purchaser being James S. House. This property being new has yet been assessed, but the entire valuation was about \$12,000.

William E. McCoy & Co. have also sold for E. L. Capen Wright the double frame dwelling at the corner of Brook and Toxteth streets, Brookline, the entire estate being assessed at \$11,500, \$3000 of which was on the lot of 597 square feet of land. The purchaser was Edna N. Pope, who was represented in the transaction by F. A. Carnes.

Deeds have been recorded in the sale of the lot of land on University road, corner of University path, from Charles A. Hopkins to Blanche M. Burns, who has bought for improvement. The purchaser will erect an attractive bungalow after the style of those in California for her own occupancy. Sale was negotiated through the office of Harold G. King.

DORCHESTER AND ROXBURY
E. N. Rolland, Uplands Corner, reports the sale of the new three-apartment frame house, 54 Homes avenue, Dorchester, taxed for \$7000. It was owned by Charles C. Ryder and is bought by Lena V. Yandell for investment. There is about 3500 square feet of land. The final papers have gone to record.

David A. Yull has taken title to the premises 10 Albert street, near Bromley park, being a three-story frame dwelling and 1884 square feet of land assigned in the name of Conroy P. Hall for a total of \$1700. The land carries \$700.

SUBURBAN ESTATES AND LOTS
Through the office of Edward T. Harrington & Co. a sale is reported of the estate, 17 Ridgefield road, Winchester, composed of a 10-room frame dwelling house with all improvements. Also a double garage and 10,000 square feet of land. The grantor was Capt. P. A. Nickerson, the purchaser being George B. Kimball.

The estate, 28 Windsor street, Arling-ton, has sold this week. It comprises a new two-apartment house containing 15 rooms with modern improvements, together with 18,000 square feet of land. The grantor is Capt. P. A. Nickerson, the purchaser being George B. Kimball.

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REVERE
Ernest L. Noetz, trustee, to Oscar G. Poore, P. O. Box 10, Poor Lumber Co., Campbell av. q. \$1. Same to same, Centennial av. q. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Blake st., 13, ward 26; A. Nelson; frame house, 4298, 4272, ward 23; M. D. Durbin; after 10 a.m.; 7; A. Shuman; after mercantile; 10; Rhoda Isenberg; F. A. Norcross; after cafe and lodgings; 24, ward 10; J. A. McLeod; Main st., 15, ward 5; Roughan est.; fire stores and offices; Blackstone st., 95, 97, ward 6; Thomas Huse; Green st., 10, ward 8; est. W. K. Porter; after store and stable.

MELROSE MAYOR IS HONOR GUEST

More than 50 representative citizens of Melrose gathered last night at the Quincy house, Boston, to tender a dinner to Mayor Oliver B. Munroe of Melrose.

N. C. Clement, a Melrose merchant, acted as toastmaster, and the speakers were Chairman Levi S. Gould of the Middlesex county commission; former President J. Sidney Hitchins of the Melrose board of aldermen; Alderman Harry C. Woodfill, Angier L. Goodwin, Albert Marr and Eugene L. Pack; former Representative Andrew J. Burnett, Melvin A. Walter, George W. Burke, Philip B. Carter, George D. Moulton, Max O. Von Klock and Charles F. Knowlton. The mayor also spoke.

MASS. REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE
The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has issued an invitation to all of the real estate auctioneers of the state for a meeting to be held at headquarters, 209 Washington street, Monday, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the practicability of establishing a real estate auction sale service at the exchange. Many real estate men believe that rightly conducted, such a system of service as the exchange contemplated, will prove of great benefit to realty interests generally.

The exchange has received commendation and encouragement for its enter-

prise in this connection from auctioneers in different sections of the commonwealth. The exchange has every facility for giving the auctioneers advantages of service. Several men prominently connected with real estate interests are expected to address the meeting on Monday and there is a disposition to give the proposition serious consideration.

All of the committees of the exchange are busily engaged in laying out the work of their respective departments for the coming year and an announcement of the organization's attitude upon pending legislation affecting taxation, development of the port of Boston, the city's transportation problems and realty interests generally will be made within a few days.

The new property listing system at the exchange is finding increasing favor with the realty men, evidenced by the fact that a large number of listings have already been made and inquiries and applications in the listing department of the exchange are continually increasing.

The information bureau at the exchange handled a rather unusual inquiry this week from the recruiting office of the United States marine corps, furnishing the desired information, within 15 minutes after the application was made.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property com-

prises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Francis P. S. Potts to Leland T. Powers, Tremont entrance of Back Bay park, 2 lots; q. \$1. Harriet Bollman to Fred J. Weyand, Bay st., 23; d. \$1000.

Sarah E. Bostwick est. to William Whaley, Tremont st.; d. \$1000.

Herbert A. Locke, mitee, to Edward O. Gilford, Batavia st.; d. \$5000.

Ida Mandelsgy to Salvatore Cima, Oswego st.; q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Florence M. Patriquin to Frank T. Horan, W. Broadway; w. \$1.

EAST BOSTON
Henry Baker to Benjamin F. Woolley, New st.; w. \$1.

Arthur B. Andro to William S. Osborne, Trouton st.; q. \$1.

ROXBURY
Gussie Weinbaum to Caroline Uransky, Craft st. and So. Huntington av., 4 lots; q. \$1.

E. Farmer to Molly Sherman, Elm Hill pk.; q. \$1.

George E. Farmer est. to Molly Sherman, Elm Hill pk.; d. \$2000.

Eva L. Morse to Herbert B. Morse, Rockville pk.; q. \$1.

Conroy P. Hall to David A. Yull, Al-

DORCHESTER
Mary Trimble to Chester H. Price, Woodrow av.; q. \$1.

Chester H. Price to Robert D. Trimble, Hub Real Estate Corp., to Whitfield E. Hawks et al., Puritan av. and Wales pl.; q. \$1.

Boston Con. Gas Co. to city of Boston, Mt. Vernon st.; q. \$1.

Mr. Verpoort, New York, to Boston Con. Gas Co., Mt. Vernon st.; q. \$1.

James J. Ahern to J. Whifford M. Cuneo, Grace M. Kelly to Thomas H. Kelly, Plain st.; q. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY
John F. Engle to Herbert L. Ray, Willow Center st.; q. \$1.

Harriet L. Adams est. to William N. Pawee, Weld st.; d. \$50.

James J. Gray to William N. Pascoe, James Downrour to Arthur B. Anderson, Harry C. Savage to Ann Marce, Ellsworth st.; w. \$1.

Thomas H. Miller to Katherine L. Miller, Minton st. and Brookside av.; q. \$1.

BRIGHTON
George S. DeLaney to Frances A. DeLaney, Cornhill st.; q. \$1.

CHARLESTOWN
Eleanor M. Kyle to William Kyle et al., Cornelius E. Mahon et al.; q. 1.

Frederick E. Elliott, Jr. to Ellen F. Patrick H. Leonard to Annie Leonard, Prospect st.; q. \$1.

CHELSEA
Morris Gupal to S. Arthur Shaw, Orange st.; q. \$1.

Elmer Gordon to Fannie Bankoff, Pearl Charles N. Atwood to Ichabod J. At-

WINTHROP
Euell R. Haggerston, mitee, to Emily B. St. John, Le Vangre to Joseph F. Gould, Bond st.; w. \$1.

John Le Vangre to Joseph F. Gould, Bond st.; w. \$1.

HILLSIDE MEN'S CLUB ELECTS

Hillside Men's Club of Medford, through whose efforts the community clubhouse at the Hillside section was erected, held its annual meeting last night. Twenty-four new members were elected and officers of the club corporation elected are: H. A. Brown, A. H. Chippendale, B. H. Henderson, E. C. Stevens, G. A. McIowan, F. W. Ford, P. W. Sweetser and G. W. Grant.

CHILDREN'S PLAY PRIZE OFFERED

One hundred dollars is offered as a prize by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union for the best play for children.

It is desirable that the plays submitted shall be suitable for adults to perform for the entertainment of children of from 10 to 16 years. The competition is in charge of Miss Caroline Freeman, director of the Children's Players Union.

MATTAPAN CITIZENS TO BE HEARD

Residents of Mattapan will be given an opportunity to express their views as to the proposed change in the name of Woolson street to "Wilson" street at a hearing by the street commissioners Monday at 11 a.m.

ARGENTINE BUTTER IMPORTS ARE EXPECTED ON MARKET

Boston Dealers More Interested in Shipments of Products

From the Dairy Establishments in Canadian Provinces—Lower Price Made Available to Users

Butter from Argentina will be placed

on sale in Boston markets soon at a lower price than native butter, it is said about the provision markets. Other im-

ported products have not been popular,

the dealers say, although the selling

prices are lower, on the score of taste

and satisfaction.

Twenty-four thousand pounds in 400

boxes of 60 pounds each of Argentine

butter have already arrived in New York

and it is said that 300,000 pounds more

have been ordered for immediate ship-

ment. The butter costs the merchant 29

cents a pound after all the expenses are paid.

Although there are large amounts of

butter arriving in the United States

from markets abroad, many of the Bos-

ton dealers say with positiveness that

the dairy products imported from Ar-

gentine and Australia will not affect the

market as will the dairy products which

come from Canada and which they say

are coming in increasing quantities.

Large quantities of cheese and butter

have been received from Ontario, Can-

ada, and the purchase is selling at 44 cents a

halfibut at 22 cents.

Native butter is selling at 44 cents a

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Financial, Business and Trade News

OPERATIONS OF ST. PAUL COMPANY LESS FAVORABLE

November Showing Would Have Been Better With One More Business Day—Dividend Requirements Are Fully Met for the Five-Month Period

Although the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company in November sustained a loss in gross of about \$500,000, and almost \$400,000 in net, it is apparent that the showing would have been more favorable had it not been for the one less business day in November than in the corresponding period a year ago. The last day of November fell on a Sunday, making five Sundays in the month, as compared with four last year.

It is pointed out, however, that notwithstanding the loss of more than \$2,450,000 in net earnings for the five months, dividend accruals on both classes of stock for the period were earned with a balance to spare of more than \$1,350,000. There was a surplus over charges for the five months of about \$7,150,000 and a five months' proportion of dividends call for an outlay of \$5,757,305. In November there was a surplus for dividends of \$1,373,681 and total dividend requirements call for a disbursement of \$1,159,461. It is, therefore, apparent that the company to date has earned its dividends for the five months, with a balance to spare.

After deducting a five months' proportion of preferred stock dividends there was left a balance of \$3,774,249 available for the common stock, which is equal to 8½ per cent on the total amount outstanding. The figures to date, however, cannot be accepted as a criterion of what future months will bring. Should there be an open winter, so that operations of the road may be carried on uninterrupted, no doubt a satisfactory showing will be indicated in the cold months.

It should be remembered that fixed charges for the 1914 fiscal year will be about \$1,600,000 higher than in 1913. This, together with the loss of over \$2,450,000 to the close of November, will have to be made up to a considerable extent during the remaining seven months. Whether or not sufficient improvement will take place between now and June 30 next to overcome this amount is impossible to state, although in well informed quarters it is considered doubtful. Conditions in the North-

CANADIAN SECURITY ISSUES LAST YEAR HALF BILLION

NEW YORK—Security issues in Canada last year approximated \$500,000,000. That includes bond and debenture stock issues by the Dominion, provincial and municipal governments and corporations, and stock issues by corporations.

Barring stock issues, Canadian financing in 1913 aggregated \$373,795,295, compared with \$272,957,982 in 1912 and \$266,812,988 in 1911, according to President Wood of Dominion Securities Corporation, Toronto.

The bulk of this \$374,000,000 financing

was placed in Great Britain, as usual, the figures, according to Mr. Wood's records, being \$277,470,780, or 74.2 per cent. Of the balance the United States took slightly the larger part, absorbing \$50,720,762, or 13.5 per cent, while Canada accounted for \$45,603,753, or 12.2 per cent.

The following summary shows total issues for the year, exclusive of stock issues, with proportions taken by the United States, Canada and Great Britain:

Issue	Amount	T. S.	Canada	Gt Britain
Government	\$25,965,250		\$20,000,000	\$48,306,250
Municipal	115,761,925		25,200,752	25,000,000
Railway	103,628,044		21,475,000	28,000,000
Public service corp.	26,571,479		4,200,000	6,350,000
Miscellaneous corp.	47,477,631		9,100,000	16,024,479
Companies operated abroad	22,580,966		22,380,000	2,000,000
Total	\$373,795,295	13.56%	\$45,603,753	\$277,470,780
			12.2%	74.24%

absorption of over \$22,000,000 Canadian municipals by the United States in 1913 represents 19.1 per cent of total issued. In 1912 this country took only 8 per cent as such securities or a little less than \$4,000,000 out of a total of something above \$48,000,000. Canada

practically doubled her takings of municipals in the last year, while Great Britain more than doubled hers, the figures for 1912 and 1913 being, respectively, \$13,761,482 and \$30,777,974.

Stock issues by corporations exceeded \$107,000,000 in 1913. This includes Canadian Pacific's \$60,000,000.

CONDITION OF SEVENTEEN NATIONAL BANKS OF BOSTON

Roughly speaking, the deposits of the Boston national banks dropped off \$10,000,000 in the period of nearly three months that have elapsed since the previous comptroller's call of Oct. 21. In the aggregate the 17 national banks report gross deposits of \$281,556,163, which compares with \$291,842,613 on Oct. 21. The reduction in part is seasonal, but about 25 per cent of the loss may be explained by the omission of the deposits of the New England and South End banks, which have merged into the Hamilton Trust Company.

The amount of capital stock is reduced to \$28,700,000 as a result of the above merger. Outside of this and the drop in deposits there is little of feature. There has been some strengthening in the price of bank stocks of late, but the bulk are well below the high prices of last year.

In the following tabulation are shown capital, surplus and profits and deposits of 17 Boston national banks, Hyde Park omitted:

	Surplus & Profits	Deposits
Boston	\$70,000	\$32,243
Com'l	25,000	208,437
Commerce	1,500,000	1,780,010
First Nat'l	1,500,000	1,500,000
First Wd.	200,000	181,380
4th All.	1,360,572	15,731,810
5th All.	1,500,000	3,729,596
Merchants	3,000,000	25,984,729
Old Boston	900,000	381,554
Peoples	300,000	250,290
Rockland	300,000	627,147
Second	250,000	3,906,438
Shawmut	10,000,000	963,142
		1,994,140
		10,000,000
		7,255,574
		86,505,121

FALL RIVER—The print cloth market for the week has been steady, with good demand, especially for the wide styles, also satins and velvets, for deliveries extending well through April.

Prices were firm. Sales for the week were about 200,000 pieces. Quotations:

28 inches, 64x64, 3¾c, nominal; 28 inches, 64x60, 3¾c, nominal; 27 inches, 64x60, 3¾c, nominal; 27 inches, 64x64, 5¾c, nominal; 38 inches, 64x64, 5¾c, nominal; 38 inches, 64x72, 6¾c, nominal

PRODUCE

Arrivals

Str H. M. Whitney, from New York, brought 188 bxs grape juice, 50 lbs beans, 816 bxs oranges, 200 bxs lemons, 85 bxs raisins, 2500 bxs macaroni.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 870 bbls, cranberries 6 bbls, strawberries 4 cts, Florida oranges 5037 bxs, California oranges 2328 bxs, grapefruit 124 bxs, lemons 200 bxs, pineapples 21 cts, raisins 85 bxs, peanuts 275 bxs.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Todays, 3200 pkgs, last year 4457 pkgs

Boston Prices

Flour—Spring patents, in sacks, \$4.75 @ 5½c; special short patents, \$5.25 @ 6½c; winter patents, \$4.85 @ 5¾c; winter straight, \$4.00 @ 5½c; winter clears, \$4.40 @ 4½c; spring clears, in sacks, \$3.80 @ 4½c; Kansas patents, in sacks, \$4.25 @ 4½c.

Millfeed—Spring bran, \$26.75 @ 27½c; winter bran, \$27.50 @ 28c; Canadian bran, \$27.25 @ 27.50c; middlings, \$26.50 @ 29.50c; mixed feed, \$27.75 @ 29.50c; red dog, \$29.75; cottonseed meal, \$32.75 @ 33.25c; linseed meal, \$30.75 @ 32.50c.

Corn—Spot, kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 76c; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 75c; natural No. 3 yellow, 73c; natural yellow, 72½c; ship, kiln-dried No. 2 yellow, 75@75c; kiln-dried No. 3 yellow, 74@74c; natural No. 3 yellow, 72@72½c; natural yellow, 71@71½c.

Oats—No. 1 clipped white, 47c; No. 2 clipped white, 46c; No. 3 clipped white, 45½c; ship fancy, 40 lbs, 46c @ 47c; fancy, 38 lbs, 46c @ 46c; regular, 38 lbs, 45½c @ 46c; regular 36 lbs, 45½c @ 45c.

Cormeal—Granulated, \$3.85; bolted, \$3.80; bag meal, \$1.40 @ 1.45; cracked corn, \$1.22 @ 1.25.

Hay—Choice, \$22.50 @ 23c; No. 1 grade, \$21 @ 22c; No. 2; No. 3; \$16; stock, \$15 @ 15.50c.

Straw—Rye, \$18 @ 19c; oats, \$11 @ 11.50c.

Eggs—Choice henney and neighbor, 37 @ 38c; eastern extra, 36 @ 37c; western extra, 35 @ 36c; western prime first, 34 @ 35c; western first, 33 @ 34c.

Butter—Northern creamery, extra, 33 @ 34c; western creamery, extra, 32 @ 33c; western firsts, 30 @ 31c.

Lard—Raw lard, 13½c; rendered leaf, 13½c; pure, 12½c.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.55 @ 1.65 per 2-bu bag; sweet, 75¢ @ 90c bskt.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.50 @ 2.65c; Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$2.15 @ 2.25c; Ohio, per 100-lb bag, \$2.15 @ 2.25c.

Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.15 @ 2.20c.

California, small white, \$3.75 @ 3.85c; yellow eyes, \$2.85 @ 2.90c; red kidney, old, \$2.75 @ 2.90c; new, \$3.

Fruit—Oranges, Florida, \$1.75 @ 2.75c box; California, \$1.50 @ 2.35c; grapefruit, \$3 @ 3.25c; tangerines, \$2.50 @ 2.50c; cranberries, \$8 @ 11 bbl, \$2.50 @ 3.50c; strawberries, 40 @ 60c, box.

Apples—Baldwins, \$2.50 @ 5c; northern spy, \$3 @ 4.50c; greenings, \$3 @ 4.50c; kings, \$3.50 @ 5c; sweet apples, \$1 @ 4 per box.

Sugar—American Sugar Refining Company's net quotations for 20-bbl lots:

Crystal dominoes, 7.25 @ 7.75c; eagle tablets, 6.05c; cubes, 4.65c; cut loaf, 5.55c;

XXXX powdered, 4.45c; granulated and fine, bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.20c; 25-lb bags and under 4.45 @ 4.70c; diamond A, 4.30c; Ontario A, 4.15c; empire A, 4.10c; extra C, 3.85 @ 4c; yellow C, 3.70 @ 3.90c. Wholesale grocer quote: Granulated and fine bbls and 100-lb bags, 4.35c.

Lard—Raw lard, 13½c; rendered leaf, 13½c; pure, 12½c.

Potatoes—Maine, \$1.55 @ 1.65 per 2-bu bag; sweet, 75¢ @ 90c bskt.

Onions—Spanish, per case, \$2.50 @ 2.65c;

Connecticut, per 100-lb bag, \$2.15 @ 2.25c;

Ohio, per 100-lb bag, \$2.15 @ 2.25c.

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Beans—Pea, new, per bu, \$2.15 @ 2.20c.

Leading Events in Athletics

PRINCETON AND HARVARD MEET IN HOCKEY GAME

Orange and Black Will Be Without Kilner and G. A. Peacock, Two Regular Forwards Which Is Handicap to Tiger Team

TWO STRONG GOALS

Harvard meets Princeton tonight in the Boston Arena in a hockey game that is expected to play a prominent part in the deciding of the college championship for 1914. It will be the first game of the series of best two out of three and the winner will be a favorite to take the series and the title as these two sevens appear to be the best in the field.

Princeton appears to be a slight favorite to win, although the Crimson players have been showing a wonderful improvement of late and are expected to show their best form of the year against the Orange and Black this evening. Both teams have defeated Dartmouth, Princeton by a score of 2 to 0 and Harvard 2 to 1. Princeton has defeated the strong B. A. A. team while Harvard last played that seven to a tie score.

That Princeton will not be able to prevent its strongest lineup today will be a handicap to the Tigers. Kilner, right wing, and G. A. Peacock will be unable to play this evening. The first named is under the ban of the faculty for deficiency in his studies, while Peacock is not in condition to take part in a hard game. Cowan will substitute for the first named and MacColl for Peacock. Both are fast players and little below the other men.

Although the offensive strength of both teams lies in the center men, H. A. H. Baker and Captain Kuhn are far superior in every department of the game to Phillips and Hopkins of Harvard. Nothing new can be said about Baker's prowess as a hockey player. Everybody who has ever seen him in action proclaims him to be the greatest player that the game has ever produced, while Captain Kuhn, is a wonderful all-round hockey player, and is even a better man than Baker shooting the puck into the nets from any angle.

Not only are Baker and Kuhn great individual players, but they work together probably better than any other pair in the amateur ranks. Hopkins is the fastest man on the Harvard forward line and a wonderful shot while racing down the ice at top speed, which, combined with the very effective defensive work he performs, makes him of great value to Harvard. Phillips handles the stick in clever fashion than any of the Crimson players, has great endurance and is an effective man at all times. As regards wing men, Princeton and Harvard are very evenly matched, while the same can be said concerning the outer defense. If Carnochan and Winants, the Harvard and Princeton goal tends, play up to their standard, if they are not the stars of the contest they will at least share in the honors. There is very little choice between these men, who rank very favorably with any goal tenders ever seen in this city.

The lineup for the two teams follows:

HARVARD	PRINCETON
S. W. Cown	R. E. Emery
J. Phillips, r.	N. W. Cowen
J. Winants	J. Kilner
J. MacColl, p.	B. A. Peacock
J. Claffin, p.	G. A. Peacock
J. Carnochan, g.	K. Kuhn

THREE ARE NAMED TO DRAFT DATES

CHICAGO.—The growing strength of the Federal league was discussed at the meeting of the American Association here Friday, but no formal action was taken to combat the encroachments of the new league.

As a committee to draft its playing schedule for 1914, the association named M. E. Cantillon of Minneapolis, George Tebeau of Kansas City, and O. H. Wathen of Louisville. Mr. Wathen was elected vice-president of the league.

President Chivington said no change in the makeup of the league was expected, in spite of reports that the Toledo franchise would be transferred to Cincinnati, as a war measure against the Federal league. The league officially awarded the pennant to Milwaukee and adjourned subject to the call of the president.

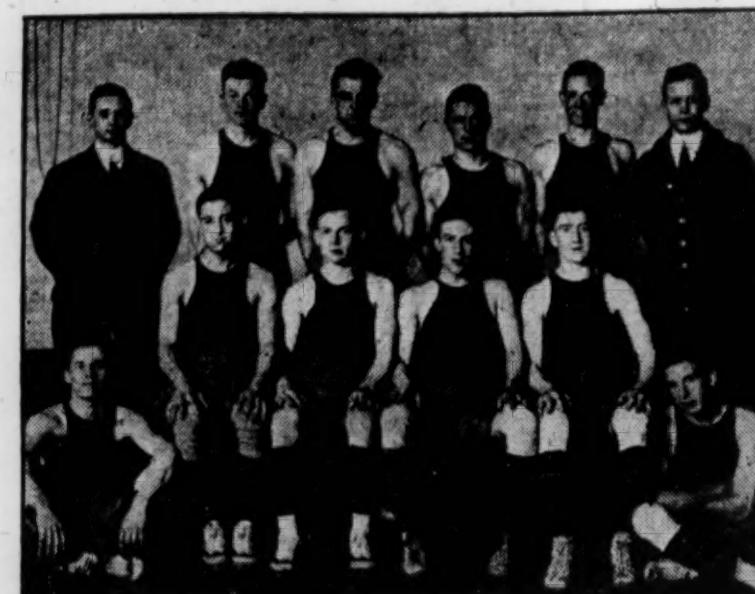
HARVARD CLUB GETS TROPHIES

The Harvard Varsity Club has recently been the recipient of a set of trophies which were formerly the property of Fred Winthrop Thayer, Harvard '78.

The set includes a silver loving cup, a silver baseball mask, all of which were presented Mr. Thayer by members of the baseball teams of the years 1876, '77 and '78, for his services as captain. The collection has been set up in the lounging room of the clubhouse.

YALE BUREAU SECRETARY QUIT
NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The resignation of the Rev. Dr. William H. Salmon, secretary of the bureau of appointments in Yale University, and its acceptance, is announced.

TAKES SIX-GAME TRIP NORTH IN WEEK



UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH VARSITY BASKETBALL FIVE OF 1914

Standing, left to right—Dr. G. M. Flint, coach; Difenderfer, c.; Reese, c.; Peck, g.; Briggs, g.; Murray, manager. Seated—Graham, f.; Lubic, f.; Hughes, g.; Capt. Ochsenhirt, g.; Healy, f.; Straw, f.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—University of Pittsburgh's basketball team takes a trip into New York state next week, the following games being scheduled:

Jan. 26, Buffalo University at Buffalo, N. Y.; Jan. 27, Niagara University at Niagara Falls, N. Y.; Jan. 28, Colgate University at Hamilton, N. Y.; Jan. 29, Syracuse University at Syracuse, N. Y.; Jan. 30, St. Lawrence University at Canton, N. Y.; Jan. 31, Rochester University at Rochester, N. Y.

This is the first trip Pittsburgh has ever arranged in this territory and it takes the place of an eastern jaunt. Manager C. K. Murray had arranged games with the Navy, Lehigh, George town and other eastern fives; but the

NEW ENGLAND TO HOLD BIG INDOOR GAMES ON FEB. 28

Play for State Championship on Local Courts This Afternoon Will Have Thirty-Six Entries

Thirty-six entries, including that of Constantine Hutchins of the Boston Athlete Association, the present champion, will play for the state squash racquet title today at the B. A. A. The tournament is under the auspices of the Massachusetts Squash Racquet Association, and the winner will represent this state at the national championships at Philadelphia Feb. 13. The drawings follow:

Preliminary round—F. L. Emery, Harvard, vs. R. C. Bray, Newton Center; M. Bartlett, Tennis and Racquet, vs. M. S. Hartnett, University; O. S. Kuhn, Harvard.

D. Wright, Union Boat; H. Gordon, Newton Center, vs. M. Griswold, Harvard.

First round—R. W. Wetherald, Boston, vs. H. G. Greenberg, Boston; H. E. Gidney, B. A. A. vs. Stanley Moore, Newton Center; R. A. Powers, B. A. A. vs. H. Russell, Tennis and Racquet; H. Clarke, Tennis and Racquet, vs. R. Bishop, vs. W. E. Porter, Newton Center; vs. B. A. A. vs. P. Nichols, B. A. A.; H. Ellington, B. A. A. vs. T. B. Duguet, vs. C. G. Whistler, Tennis and Racquet; W. Munroe Hill, B. A. A. vs. O. T. Russell, Harvard; C. Hutchins, B. A. A. vs. E. A. Andrews, Newton Center.

DECISIONS OF BOARD UPHELD

CINCINNATI.—The national baseball commission upholds two decisions of the national board. In one it denies the claims of Player James J. Riley for salary from the Toledo Club of the American Association, alleged to be due while the player was out of the game, and from the close of the season of the Syracuse club of the New York State League to the close of the American Association season. Riley was transferred to Syracuse by Toledo.

In the other case the commission rules that Player Star of the Henderson (Ky.) Club is still the property of that club. The player asked that his reservation by the Henderson club for the season of 1914 be declared null and void.

FOUNDATION AIDS ACADEMY IN ROME

NEW YORK.—The Rockefeller Foundation on Friday announced an appropriation of \$10,000 a year for 10 years for the support of the American Academy in Rome and of \$10,000 for the relief through the American Red Cross of conditions in Bulgaria due to the Balkan war.

Officers were elected as follows: President, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; secretary, Jerome G. Greene; treasurer, T. G. Myers; trustee, Dr. Charles W. Eliot; members of corporation reelected, Wickliffe Rose, Charles O. Heydi and Jerome D. Greene.

FRAMING THE DEFENDER
BRISTOL, R. I.—Rapid progress is being made in the work of building the America cup defender here. Some 30 of the frames are already in place.

SMITH SIGNS CALLAHAN
Harry Smith, manager of the Newark club, champions of the International league, was in Boston Friday and signed Leo Callahan.

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Only one close match featured the semi-final of the new year's golf tournament at Palm Beach Friday. This was between H. C. Haskins of Bridgeport and G. W. Statzell, Jr., of Philadelphia. Haskins winning by 2 and 1.

In the other semi-final N. L. Buck of Chicago was going very fast and defeated G. Bement of Myopia by 7 and 5.

QUINN SIGNS WITH BOSTON
John Quinn, a pitcher secured last year from the Rochester International league by the Boston Nationals, has signed a contract for the season of 1914 with the latter club. Quinn was formerly with the New York Americans.

TOMORROW ENDS VOTING ON THE AQUATIC RULES

Votes of Governors, Former Presidents and Secretaries and Delegates-at-Large Now Being Received by Secretary Sullivan

NEW RECORD HOLDS

NEW YORK.—Votes are coming in to Secretary James E. Sullivan of the Amateur Athletic Union on the numerous changes which have been proposed in the present swimming and fancy diving rules of the A. A. U. Tomorrow is the last day on which these votes will be received, and it is hoped that all of the board of governors, former presidents and secretaries and delegates-at-large of the A. A. U., who are to decide the matter, will vote on the questions.

The proposed changes provide for a junior and senior class and define the contests to be held in the two classes, both indoors and outdoors. For the purpose of defining eligibility to the junior class, contests will be confined to free style swimming, back stroke, breast stroke, diving and plunge for distance.

The annual championships are to be arranged as follows:

Outdoor swimming meeting—Senior class: 440 yards, 880 yards, one mile, long distance, high diving.

Outdoor swimming meeting—Junior class: 440 yards, one mile, high diving.

Indoor swimming meeting—Senior class: 50 yards, 100 yards, 220 yards, 500 yards; back stroke, 150 yards; breast stroke, 200 yards; fancy diving from the spring board; plunge for distance relay, 400 yards, four men; water polo.

Indoor swimming meeting—Junior class: 100 yards, 500 yards; back stroke, 100 yards; breast stroke, 100 yards; fancy diving from the spring board.

Outdoor championships are to be held over a properly staked off course not less than 220 feet and not more than 220 yards in length, and shall be held in still, open water or in tidal waters at high tide.

The long distance championship may be held over a straight course, either in still or running water. The distance should be selected with a view of making the time of the race not less than one hour and not more than 2½ hours. Indoor championships shall be held in baths not less than 60 feet and not more than 150 feet in length.

Not more than one of the free style swimming championships may be held on any one day, and junior championships are to be held only at the discretion of the A. A. U. championship committee.

In past years considerable dissatisfaction has been expressed at the rules governing records and it is planned that in the future the following rules shall govern record-breaking performances: American records shall be recognized over the following distances, if made over a course of not less than 60 feet and not more than 220 yards in length: 50 yards, 100 yards, 120 yards, 200 yards, 300 yards, 440 yards and 500 yards, for swimming on the back; 100 yards and 150 yards for swimming the breast stroke; 100 and 200 yards, for relay racing club teams of four or five men, each to swim 50 and 100 yards, and over the following distances, if made over a course not less than 220 yards in length: For 880 yards, 1000 yards and one mile. For plunging one minute time limit.

American records can be made only in still water or in tidal waters where the swimmer has not been aided by the tide. No performance made in a handicap competition shall be allowed as a record unless at least three swimmers shall have been started on the competitor claiming such record.

No record shall be allowed for any performance where the distance does not finish at the end of the course, unless a rope, to indicate the record distance, is stretched across the course at a sufficient height from the surface of the water not to interfere with the swimmer and the time taken when the competitor's head passes the line.

NINE GAMES FOR BROWN ELEVEN

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University's football schedule for next fall, issued Friday night, includes games with four teams which were not on the Brown list last year. These are Norwalk University, Amherst, Wesleyan and Cornell.

It will be Brown's first meeting with Cornell on the gridiron, and the game will be played in New York city. For the first time in several years no game was arranged with the University of Pennsylvania. The schedule follows:

Sept. 26, Norwalk at Providence.
Oct. 3, Amherst, Providence, State at Providence; Amherst, Providence.
Nov. 7, Wesleyan at Providence.

Nov. 7, Yale at New Haven; 14, Harvard at Cambridge; 26, Carlisle at Providence.

PRINCETON MEETS PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA.—Princeton meets the University of Pennsylvania here to-night in their championship game of the Intercollegiate Basketball League of 1914. Princeton has won 2 and lost 2 games to date while Pennsylvania has lost the only championship game played.

PHILADELPHIA ACCEPTS TERMS
PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia National league club announces that it had accepted the terms of Pitcher Seaton, Outfielders Becker and Devore and Infelder Reed. Reed formerly played with the Davenport, Ia., team.

ROTH SIGNS WITH CHICAGO
CHICAGO.—David Roth, rated as one of the best pitchers in the International league last season, has signed a contract to play with the Chicago Americans. Roth was a member of the Baltimore club.

Pittsburgh Basketball

ST. NICHOLAS TO FACE YALE SEVEN IN OPENING GAME

Coach Howard Has Tried to Improve Team Work and Two Wings in Preparation for Dedicating Contest of New Rink

FINE GOAL TENDER

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale's varsity hockey team will play its first game in the new artificial rink here tonight when the Blue seven faces the St. Nicholas, seven of New York. This game will afford the coaches a good opportunity of noting what progress the team has made of late and getting the rough places smoothed over in anticipation of the game with Princeton next Wednesday.

The proposed changes provide for a junior and senior class and define the contests to be held in the two classes, both indoors and outdoors. For the purpose of defining eligibility to the junior class, contests will be confined to free style swimming, back stroke, breast stroke, diving and plunge for distance.

The annual championships are to be arranged as follows:

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No record shall be allowed for any performance where the distance does not finish at the end of the course, unless a rope, to indicate the record distance, is stretched across the course at a sufficient height from the surface of the water not to interfere with the swimmer and the time taken when the competitor's head passes the line.

YALE SAYS PENN DATE TOO EARLY

PHILADELPHIA.—That the Yale crew will not meet Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill on April 11, as had been expected, was announced Friday after a meeting of the crew committee. Yale was offered the date of April 11 and was expected to accept, but a letter has been received from them stating that this date is too early for them. Their men will just be getting out on the river and, as they will have a new coach, they feel they could not do themselves justice so early in the season.

Annapolis will meet as usual this season, but the date has not yet been decided. April 25 was the date expected for that match, but Annapolis has a meet with Harvard for that day, so now May 2 and 9 remain as the only dates.

HOCKEY CLUB DEFEATS CRESCENTS

NEW YORK.—By defeating the Crescents on Friday night, the Amateur Hockey League club in the St. Nicholas rink Friday night by 3 goals to 1, the Hockey Club made it three straight in the championship series.

CATCHER OWENS WITH FEDERALS

MINNEAPOLIS.—Frank Owens, catcher for the Minneapolis American Association club last year, who was drafted by the Washington Americans, has signed a three-year contract with the Federal league.

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THE HOME FORUM

Judgment in Favor of Women in 1737

Chief Justice Lee in 1737 delivered a judgment of considerable interest to women. There were two candidates that year for the post of sexton of St. Botolph's Bishopsgate—John Olive and Sarah Bly. Although the latter obtained a majority of the parishioners' votes, her rival was appointed, and she sought redress in the courts, says the Daily Chronicle (England). The Chief Justice ruled that a woman might serve as parish sexton, and added: "Women have held much higher offices, and indeed almost all the offices of the kingdom, as Queen, Marshall, Great Chamberlain, Great Constable, Champion of England, Commissioner of Stewards, keeper of a prison and returning officer for Members of Parliament."

What Cruising Is

Some one has lately called attention to a common misuse of the word cruise. When the battleships of the United States sailed round the world during the administration of Roosevelt, their going was spoken of as a cruise and a writer to the Philadelphia Ledger says that since then every voyage of a vessel is called a cruise. The cruiser Chester was lately announced as "cruising" from League Island to Pensacola. She was making a definite voyage on definite sailing time, which is exactly what cruising is not. The ship cruise that move about in certain waters or from port to port freely, with no definite time schedule. They may or may not make for a given port according to their errand. A ship may cruise, indeed, for a definite port, but then its business is apparently en route and not at the port. A ship cruises to protect commerce or to look for an enemy's ships or in search of whales. But the word cruise is not

used in the general sense of sailing or voyaging.

A cruiser is an armored ship which is supposed to ward off an enemy's ships from a port or to harass them while still avoiding a definite engagement. A cruise, in short, is a voyage with a definite purpose—as fishing, or visiting or watching an enemy—but not sent out for the purpose of making certain ports at specified dates. In general a cruise is a voyage for some other purpose than merely to convey passengers or freight from point to point.

Blest Abode

O God, all conquering! this lower earth Would be for men the blest abode of birth.
If they were strong in Thee . . .
As other things of this world well are seen;
Oh then, far other than they yet have been.
How happy would men be.

—King Alfred's ed. of Boethius.

About Chess and Its Tongue

Chess was never more widely played than it is now, though kings no longer play living games on palace lawns with pages for pawns and peers for pieces. About the time that "modern" chess developed, Ruskin denounced its dulness, the weariness of the waiting game, and the patience of position making. Since then, but doubtless for other reasons, its devotees have made a cult, so A. E. Crawley says in the Daily News and Leader (London), and . . . chess has its . . . tongue. Its great players are "masters"; this checkmate is "pure," and that is not; certain openings are "immortal"; and the one act that never fails of merit is a "brilliant sacrifice." All this is pretty enough; not less so is the language of esthetics which chess shares with, say football. "Beautiful," "splendid," "magnificent," "masterly," even "charming," and (being a nation of "all nations and languages") "brilliantissimo," are words applicable both to goals and to gambits. If a game is

worth playing, its moves are worth praising. But to the outside critic it is really a question why even a move that leads to checkmate should be called "beautiful." There is no more beauty about it than about a deal in stocks. The chess problem . . . is styled the "poetry" of chess: Really the game is a cubist picture . . . black and white checks of life and of business. The problem is an idealization of the last few moves in a business proposition after which the checks are signed.

Fellowship With Life

Religion is man's sense of fellowship with life itself, the foundation of life. If religion be anything at all, it must be that, although man did not always know it. "Like as the hart desireth the water brooks, so longeth my soul after Thee, O God." That is the expression of the desire of the limited life of the individual for a larger measure of the infinite life of the universe.—Canon H. Symonds in the Churchman.

When Virginia Was West

No wonder Virginia became the mother of Presidents and that her sons were proud of their native state. For Virginia in the beginning when her greatest sons, Washington and Jefferson, were carrying her fame abroad, extended her domain to the Mississippi river, where she built a fort. In his "Notes on Virginia" we find Thomas Jefferson describing the Mississippi river and even the Missouri as if they helped glorify what is still today so splendid a region, though it is now bordered on the west by the mountain barrier. To be sure, Jefferson explains that "since the treaty of Paris Congress the Illinois and the northern branches of the Ohio," no longer belong to Virginia, but as they open to the state channels of communication with the north and west regions it includes them in the list of Virginian waterways. Jefferson makes many interesting notes on conditions in that day. He says that alligators and crocodiles are

How Critics Differ About Critics

Rymer, a critic of 200 years ago, was once denounced by Lord Macaulay as the worst critic who ever lived, and it was he who once denounced "Othello" as a "farce without salt or savour" and disdained upon "Paradise Lost," which "some are pleased to call a poem." The Pall Mall Gazette (London) tells us that Johnson said that, while Dryden's critics had the "majesty of a queen," those of Rymer showed "the ferocity of a tyrant." Pope, on the other hand, thought him "one of the best critics we ever had." So critics differ about critics.

PRIVATE DRIVEWAY IN HONOLULU



(Photo by A. R. Gurrey, Jr.)

Royal palms give stately setting to grounds in chief city of the Hawaiian Islands

Edmund Gosse on Ibsen

Ibsen's own theory was that his intellect and character were awakened by the stir of revolution throughout Europe, Edmund Gosse says in his "Ibsen." The old brooding languor was at an end, and with surprising clearness and firmness he saw his pathway cut out before him as a poet and as a man.

The New Testament shows plainly that the fruits of Christ Jesus were

fruits of works of healing and it is because of these abundant and good fruits that he is known among Christians as the great Physician. On every hand people came to him for help. Those who came in the right way—willingly, gladly and trustingly, seeking truth for truth's sake—did not fail to receive instant and complete relief. These were they who exemplified most beautifully what St. Paul affirms in his epistle to the Hebrews, "He that cometh to God must believe that he is, and that he is a redeemer of them that diligently seek him." Jesus was no respecter of persons, neither was he a respecter of difficulties or discords. Governed always by a scientific, an exact and a sure understanding of God, the divine All-power, he healed sickness as quickly and perfectly as he healed sin, and he stilled the storm on the Sea of Galilee as readily and easily as he met and overcame the temptations of the devil (evil).

Jesus declared and demonstrated that with God all things are possible. He endeavored with might and main to have the people about him see through both his words and works that they should place their whole reliance upon God, Spirit, and should not attempt to divide it between Spirit and so-called matter. Because the Master absolutely refused to recognize any power or presence besides God, Spirit, Mind, there was to

him no other power or presence, and he proved this beyond the least shadow of a doubt. At the same time he taught those who came to him for instruction and aid the demonstrable, practical truth about God and His creation, assuring them that if they believed on or understood this truth, which was the great secret of his own success, they could repeat his works, could bring forth good fruits as he was bringing forth. To put it differently, they could, through knowing or understanding the spiritual truth and harmony of being, make themselves and others free—from every form of seeming material bondage and inharmony.

Christian Science maintains that to be

a loyal, faithful Christian, a real lover of the Master and his teachings, means to keep not one or two or three of his commandments, but each and all of them.

And did not the Master say, "Preach the kingdom of God," "Heal the sick, cleanse the lepers, raise the dead, cast out devils [leviathans]?" History informs us that for three hundred years after the inception of the Christian era this latter injunction was kept, as was the first one, in its entirety. That is, the same healing and transforming works—even to the raising of the dead—which distinguished the Master and his students were done by the Christians who succeeded.

Jesus never said nor intimated that his words and works were intended for a certain time or a certain people, or that preaching should ever supplant or supersede practise. Instead, he sent his disciples out into the world to teach all nations exactly what he had taught them, declaring that demonstrable "signs" should "follow them [anybody and everybody] that believe."

Christian Science, through its textbook "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and other writings of Mrs. Eddy, is making plain in this twentieth century that Christ's Christianity, when correctly understood and applied, is just as practical, just as productive of abundant and good works now as it was in the long ago when the great Master and his faithful followers lived and labored upon earth. And so Christian Science submits to the world the same test or proof of true discipleship which Christ Jesus submitted, namely, "By their fruits ye shall know them."

SIGHTS IN THE PHILIPPINES

SOME informal sketches of life in the Philippines, by Daniel R. Williams, associate judge in one of the courts there, are appropriately named the "Odyssey of the Philippine commission. They tell, indeed, of strange sights and doings in unimaginable lands and the pictures give hints of how things go in the islands or how they do not go, as, for example, one entitled, "Fast Express." It shows a two-wheeled cart drawn by a slow-pacing ox. The cart is overarched to a great height with a tent-like shade cover on which in huge letters one reads, "U. S. Mail." Woe betide the man who attempts to stop the United States mail, and equally sorry may one feel for one who tries to hurry it.

A swifter sort of native transportation is seen in another picture. It shows a native prao, off Bacolod, Negros. A slender canoe seems to be built with a broad framework of long light poles that extend horizontally each side. From a central mast to the poles extend long ropes on which gay pennants are hung. The sail is very large and the idea apparently is that the frames at either end steady the boat when it carrees. The boats called bancas are manned by 20 or 30 rowers, who beat the water with wonderful swiftness and rhythm with the long lines of oars.

Another land conveyance is of even more remarkable fashion. It has no wheels, but is built of poles laid loosely together. Two drag from the animal's sides, acting as thills and sled runners at the same time. The animal in this case is a huge carabao with horns half the length of its body. The horns curve forward and down in a quarter arc. On its back sits a youngster in loose white garments, hatless. Two women sit in the rude cart and one fancies a hasty American striding past the leisurely equipage and wondering how one has the patience to be conveyed when walking is so much quicker. A scene on

Siberia Noted for Horses

Siberia is a good country for horses, Foster Fraser says in his book, "The Real Siberia." They are sturdy workers, and as hardy as you can find. In central Siberia there are 85 horses to every 100 of population. In the United States the proportion is 22 to 100, and in France seven to 100. The Siberian proportion, indeed, is only exceeded by the Argentine Republic, where the rate is 112 horses to every 100 inhabitants. In the region of the Transsiberian railway from Cheylabinsk to Irkutsk it is estimated there is something like 3,000,000 horses. The average peasant horse is worth from \$25. to \$30. The horses used for the post, and which have enormous powers of speed and endurance, cost from £2 10s. to £3. The finest horses, which would fetch about £60 in England are to be got from £5 to £7.

Love's Wisdom

Upon the sacred feet of him she loved She poured the spikenard out, and kneeling there, She wiped the dear feet with her flowing hair.

And when the wise and cautious ones reproved her, she gave to the poor, "he said,

By his own love and tender mercy led,

"Nay, chide her not who to such deed is moved."

. . . The wisest fears that bar

The soul from generous deeds, the years and nays

Licitated by a selfish wisdom, are

Never so wise as love's unwise ways.

—Alice Cary.

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What heating apparatus?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE

Siam.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, January 24, 1914

The Business Situation Reviewed

INTERVIEWS concerning the business situation published in the Monitor recently are generally encouraging. Coming as they do from various sections of the United States and expressing the views of men engaged in widely different pursuits, these opinions as to the past, the present and the future of business may be regarded as reflecting general conditions. One of the most striking features of these interviews is that so many leading interests stated that their business during the year 1913 actually showed gains, and this in the face of a considerable recession in the latter half of the period. It is little wonder, then, that with many legislative and other uncertainties out of the way, hope is generally entertained that the year 1914 will be one of still greater prosperity.

Business at present is far from being what it should be, but there are satisfactory reasons for this. The business interests of the United States are still uncertain as to the operations of the new tariff and currency laws, and until it is well established how these measures will affect trade a rather cautious attitude on their part is to be expected. It is a comfort to know that the laws have been passed, for this relieves the situation of just that much of uncertainty; but the effects are still to be determined. Thus far prospects in the main are propitious. There has been far more favorable comment among banking interests concerning the new currency law since its passage than there was before it was enacted; it is the exception now when unfavorable comment is indulged in. The same is not true with the tariff law, however. The manufacturers of the United States are making valiant effort to compete with the production of other countries. In the end we do not doubt they will succeed, but success will come at considerable expense. The industries of this country are still trying to work out their problem and there has been a scaling down in prices and liquidation of much magnitude, as the textile industry for example, will bear witness.

A much more cheerful sentiment obtains in all branches of trade in various lands. This, doubtless, is the forerunner of better actual conditions. There never was any reason for the extreme pessimism lately prevailing. President Wilson's address to the United States Congress on the trust question has stimulated confidence in this country in marked degree. It was a conciliatory, constructive document concerning which no legitimate complaint could be made. The disposition on the part of the government and business men to meet each other half way is more apparent today than ever.

The remarkable success encountered this week by New York state in its sale of \$51,000,000 4½ per cent gold bonds is a most important financial development and clearly indicates not only easier money conditions but a return of confidence on the part of investors. The fact that there were more than 350 bids for these bonds and that the issue was heavily oversubscribed graphically illustrates the improvement that is now well under way. Reduction in the minimum discount rate by the Bank of England and the Bank of Germany this week is further evidence of the increasing supply of money at the leading financial centers.

Municipal Debts Not Always Objectionable

MAYOR WILSON of Bridgeport, Conn., has sent a message to the city council in which he plants himself on the side of city borrowing instead of following the pay-as-you-go ideal to the point of failure to do needed things. Bridgeport's situation and the discussion in which its citizens are much concerned present a problem that is, in less extreme form, almost everywhere familiar. The Connecticut city, however, presents the reverse of the ordinary experience. Its problem is not a debt limit but a limit of the practise of meeting all outlays by current taxation. The restraint that governments exercise when they follow the rule of taxing for all spending is ordinarily held out as one of the arguments in favor of that policy, operating to compel an economy that is slackened if the meeting of the cost is passed to the future. Here seems to be a case of the restraint going so far as to cause a failure to do the necessary and prudent things. The city suddenly confronts an accumulation of obligations, not of debt in the form of bonds but of debt to its people in their right to reasonable improvements. The mayor hands the council a list of immediate needs representing a probable cost of nearly a million and a half, which he describes as the penalty of close figuring in years past.

Governmental financing can hardly hope to avoid the necessity for debt. There is a certain justification for distributing the cost of a great public improvement over a period of years, representing a part of the time during which it will be enjoyed. It may hardly go as far as the mayor of Bridgeport proposes when he talks of a period "commensurate with the life" of a particular project, but it has some relation to that time. It has recently been stated that Bridgeport had come suddenly to a need of high school expansion through the appearance at the high school doors of the throng of the children of immigrants who formerly went no further than the grammar grades. No policy of saving or of avoiding debt can rightly defeat an adequate provision for this demand. The state has required that the use of the river near the city for sewage disposal be abandoned. Two costly bridges are needed for the ordinary accommodation of the people. Apparently in the sudden facing of these many needs the city is meeting an extreme that comes from procrastination under the guise of spending no faster than receipts come in from current sources.

Rare as is this example, it has value in justifying a reasonable use of the borrowing power by municipalities. It shows the mistake of deprivation and of postponement. Governments seldom need chiding for action of this sort. They need slight counsel in the direction of borrowing. None the less it is timely, when economists are urging the paying of all account by immediate taxation, to point out the possibility of the extreme following of their advice. The needed wisdom in every municipality is that which will indicate and enact the right balance between the caution that is liable to become niggardly and the recklessness in borrowing that forgets that debts have to be paid.

ANALYSIS of the output of publishers in the United States indicates a book and pamphlet production averaging more than one thousand titles per month, of which nine tenths are originals and not reprints, and about the same proportion are by native authors. Topping the list come works dealing with sociology and economics. The dominant demand creates the supply. Problems of religion, speculative and practical, come next in order, a proof that people's higher needs if not their actual wants are still deemed worthy of discussion by thinkers and writers. In this field, at least four fifths of the books come from native authors, a proportion not quite as high as in the field of fiction, which comes next on the list numerically.

Studying the statistics certain facts are noteworthy. Business, applied science and engineering, agriculture and domestic economy rise in relative rank as the years go by. Poetry, history, essays, biography and the fine arts still make a good showing but not the sort that alters this essential verdict, that the demand today is for informational rather than for inspirational literature. As in education so in literature, the emphasis is on what is utilitarian.

Were it not for the sustained interest in religion shown by authors, by publishers and by readers, there would be no strong force combating the more secular tone of contemporary literature. Of the older forms of literature none, judging by publishers' statistics, have today the vitality of those books that deal with theism and ethics. Even when popular interest in outward forms of orthodox religion wanes perceptibly, the demand for religious literature that is vital and personal continues. Else how could the publishers encourage such a rate of publication in this field?

Bulletin Board for the Kitchen

THERE is more to that kitchen bulletin board idea than was set forth even in the interesting article on the subject that appeared in the Monitor's household page a few days ago. As a place to tack the menu for today and, perhaps, for tomorrow, or maybe for a week in advance, it should be most useful and attractive. Leaving all this out of the question—leaving out of the question, that is, the entire serious side of the kitchen bulletin—and dealing with it entirely from the standpoint of the man of the house, its introduction into the family should mark the beginning of a new epoch in domestic felicity.

There appears in human history occasionally a man who knows instinctively what there is in the refrigerator about 10 o'clock at night, or on a quiet Sunday afternoon, but the preponderating majority of men are densely ignorant on the subject. They know in a vague way that something was "left over" yesterday or today and that whatever was "left over" is probably in the refrigerator; but as a rule they approach that piece of furniture in rather a speculative than a confident mood. It is generally the idea of the man who is contemplating a raid on the refrigerator that he can accomplish his purpose without disturbing the rest of the family. As he sees it, it is no trouble at all to abstract from the lower, middle or top shelf a slice of beef, chop or chicken wing or neck, and less trouble to abstract a couple of slices of bread from the bread box. Experience has taught him nothing. He opens the refrigerator door and feels around with his right hand. It seems to him that instead of refrigerating, the refrigerator has melted all the leftover things. He becomes hurried, reckless; things begin to press forward toward the door; things begin to fall; the racket is terrible, and in the midst of it he hears a familiar, gentle, but firm voice saying, "Why don't you ask me for what you want?"

Now, the kitchen bulletin may contain everything else imaginable, but if it will only tell exactly what is in the refrigerator, what is under it and what is on top of it, and how it may be quietly and safely reached by just a plain man, husbands everywhere will extol it as the greatest improvement ever introduced into the modern domestic circle. Under a promise to make the kitchen bulletin board what it ought to be, there is little question that almost any wife in the land may obtain from almost any husband in the land almost any amount she may ask for to meet the cost involved in the improvement.

SPEAKING of better postal service in the United States, it would seem that the cities of this country are still far behind those of Europe in the matter of pneumatic mail tubes. It is said that the average tube letter in Paris is delivered in an hour and a quarter after posting. The telephone is quicker than this, of course, but it is often less satisfactory.

THE theater, whether the individual likes it or not, is a tremendous engine of education. It is also, as is the case with every other human institution, capable of being exploited either for good or evil. Being an obvious truism, it is equally obvious that, in so far as is possible it should be controlled for good, and for such a purpose, Granville Barker's proposed repertory theater should prove admirably conceived. London, alone of the great capitals of Europe, Mr. Barker insists, has no such means of educating public taste. He consequently proposes, if he can obtain the necessary support, to establish on the Thames a repertory theater founded on German lines.

For this purpose Mr. Barker desires to form what is practically a numerically large syndicate of a thousand persons, each of whom shall deposit immediately a sum of £25, and make themselves liable for a further £75 in three annual instalments. For this accommodation Mr. Barker is prepared to pay 4 per cent, if possible, and to repay the capital if the undertaking proves successful. A repertory theater, says Mr. Barker, may be able to make large profits, but it should not. A small interest on its capital and a worthy livelihood for those connected with it should be its aim.

This is all admirable, but Mr. Barker's next proposition is surely entirely illogical, and you cannot build on the foundation he has indicated if your edifice is not to be out of plumb. He does not want, he says, art for charity's sake, therefore he proposes to give every actor what he can earn at any other theater. Now Mr. Barker has carefully explained that great profits are only obtainable by commercial means which the repertory theater is designed to discourage. Why, then, should the actor who receives a salary inflated by such

methods be an exception to the self-denying ordinances of the new model? No one would pretend that a problematical 4 per cent and a quite possible loss of your capital constituted a market rate of interest. If the finder of the capital which is to render possible the employment of the actor is to sacrifice something for art's sake, why not the actor? Not the minor actor, of course, who is in any case probably receiving only a moderate salary, but the more fortunate one, whose income is probably quite as large as that of many subscribers to the syndicate.

If Mr. Barker will work out his scheme in a thoroughly consistent manner, there is no reason why it should not be at once a considerable success in itself, and an equally considerable incentive to those interested in the British drama.

THE story is current that, following princely giving to the peace cause by successful business men of the United States like Andrew Carnegie and Edwin Ginn, oversea propagandists of the cause found their reception by hitherto hostile publicists and leaders in the commercial world somewhat more cordial. The spectacle of these shrewd, aggressive rich men setting apart considerable portions of their fortunes to aid in stopping war, had, so it is said, a persuasive effect on many who had not been susceptible to the arguments of statesmen or to the sentiments of ideologues. The endurance of an endowed fund is long; that of a reformer brief. A flaming orator or a convincing writer may do much in attack on national vanity, on personal ambitions of men who use nations as pawns, and on the covetousness of makers of the implements of war. But he cannot transmit his talent or moral power. Deprived of his effort, the cause may languish. But an impersonal corporation, with ample invested funds and a corps of experts busy in every land of Christendom, with printing presses sending forth its output to universities, libraries, editors' sanctuaries and lawmakers' libraries—that is quite another proposition.

Mr. Ginn's influence will continue to be felt through the World's Peace Foundation, we imagine, like that of no previous New England pacifist, because of the form which he has given to his championship of abolition of war. Even now there stands to his credit an unsurpassed body of original and reprint literature dealing with problems of pacification, arbitration and disarmament—a literature which in its attractive dress, exact editing, and strategic distribution compels admiration and invites use by men of all races and tongues. Especially is this true for any investigator of the history of the two Hague conferences.

THAT the Haitian government has sustained military reverses of consequence, and that the revolutionary movement of the north is gaining ground appears to be the opinion of those who are in a position to judge as to the accuracy of news coming slowly from a section of the Caribbean where conflicting reports often have to be sifted carefully before the value of the information can be ascertained. As outlined in an article appearing in the Monitor on Jan. 13, Haitian exiles in Jamaica were then foreshadowing subsequent events to the effect that a concerted movement against the government of Haiti was under way. Now that it is disclosed that Cape Haitien has fallen before the onslaught of the revolutionists, with the minister of war a fugitive on board an alien ship in the harbor, there is reason to think that President Oreste and his cabinet are confronted by an issue the settlement of which apparently is not in the hands of the government.

Similarity of recent Haitian and Dominican uprisings lies in the fact that disaffection has centered in the northern provinces of both republics. In the case of Haiti, Port au Prince, the capital, lies well to the southeast. Santo Domingo, the Dominican capital, is directly on the southern coast of the country, and in both instances the distance is considerable between the leading cities and the revolutionary territories.

Leaving out of the question the merits of the present revolution in Haiti—or in the Dominican republic, for that matter, since peace has barely been restored in the latter—it is quite apparent that conditions are very unsettled in the whole island of Haiti. The United States government was in a position to make a decisive move in Santo Domingo when recently that government and leading men of the northern sections disagreed. In Haiti, however, Washington possesses no such right as would permit the United States to take a hand. It is this fact which gives the Haitian situation an uncomfortable aspect. Those who rail against a diplomacy that believes it essential to look after the less peaceful neighbors may claim that the affair in the Caribbean is no business of the United States. Yet it does seem as if some sort of regulation could be enforced without undue interference. So long as it is possible for governments to rise and fall at the behest of a revolutionary opposition strong enough to inflict damage, so long will the western hemisphere fail to meet its highest obligations and rule by law be to some extent stigmatized as a farce.

DETAILS of the municipal finances of Kansas City, Kan., tend to show that commission rule has made for economy and efficiency. Perhaps the highest testimony of all to the new system is to be found in the fact that there was at the beginning of the present year a cash surplus of nearly \$50,000 in the city treasury. Adequate justice would not be done in this case, however, if it were not added that under commission rule there has been a great saving to individual users of electricity and water by reason of the better management of the municipal plants. Kansas City, Kansas side, take it altogether, is making an exhibit in municipal government of which even Kansas City, Missouri side, can afford to take serious cognizance.

CANADA is presented with a political as well as economic problem in that matter of foodstuff tariff reduction, but in any case it is one that can be most wisely solved in forgetfulness of all partisan issues.

It is claimed for St. Paul, Minn., that it now produces more pianos than any other western city, a fact that may be taken as another evidence of prosperity and comfort in the great Northwest.

Peace Propaganda Through Endowment

Haiti Invites Outside Influence